The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5013. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Hostilities Anticipated Between Italian and French Troops.

Rattazzi Pledged to Resist French Intervention.

The Fenian Alarm in England—Attempted Release of Fenian Prisoners.

ITALY AND ROME.

Ratazzi Pledged to Resist French Intervention—A Spanish Frigate En Route to Civita Vecchia.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, asserts that the Italian Prime Minister, RATTAZZI, is pledged to enter Rome as soon as the French fleet sails.

It seems that the place held by the insurgents is not the seaport Ostia, as telegraphed last evening, but the Town of Oste, on the Tiber and in the province of Viterbo.

A Spanish frigate has sailed from Cadiz for Civita Vecchia.

Arrest of Garibaldian Volunteers by the Italian Troops—Anticipated Hostilities Between the Italian and French Troops.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The situation in Italy is more serious. Garibaldians are daily crossing the frontier, and many residents of the Papal States are joining the insurgents. The revolutionists have taken the town of Orte and hold the railroad there, severing Florence from Rome. Roman accounts give reports of defeats of the invaders. The Italian press and people clamor for the occupation of Rome by the King's forces. Italy is in a dilemma between the September Convention and the popular will. The King continues to arrest the Garibaldians crossing the frontier. France complains that the efforts of Italy are not vigorous and effective. France has decided to defend the Pope, and her army and navy are prepared. The Mediterranean squadron has arrived at Toulon, and the whole fleet is ready to sail. Troops are embarking at Toulon. Admiral ROBETTI, of the Italian Navy, with eight Italian iron-clads, is going to the Roman waters. The Spanish frigate *Ville de Madrid* has gone. Fears of a collision between the French and Italian forces are rife. Paris is excited. The Italian troops are ready to advance into the Papal territory. There were reports of a revolution in Rome last night, and much excitement in Florence. There are rumors of an intended Franco-Italian occupation of Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Alarm—Attempts to Rescue Fenian Prisoners—The Government on the Alert.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

The Fenian alarm does not abate.

Last evening repeated efforts were made by the Fenians to burn the Police station at Chester, and thus release some of their comrades who are there confined.

The fire was in every instance extinguished before any damage was done.

The Government is on the alert, and precautions are everywhere taken to guard against a surprise.

Reduction of Cable Tolls.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Evening.

It is understood that an arrangement has been perfected between the Anglo-American Company and the Atlantic Company, whereby the present rates by the Cable will be reduced fully fifty per cent. It is further understood that the reduction will go into effect on the 15th of November.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

Consols for Money	93⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds....ex. coupon	68⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77½
Erie Railway Shares	45

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 73⅜.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

The steamship from Melbourne which arrived today brought £500,000 sterling in gold.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Evening.

Consols closed at 93⅜ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	68⅝ x-c.
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77½
Erie Railway Shares	45½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 19—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 73⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

COTTON firm. The estimated sales to-day are 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. 9d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. ℘ cental for White California, and 14s. 6d. for Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ℘ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℘ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 51s. ℘ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 122s. 6d. ℘ 304 lbs. for extra prime. Mess Pork, 71s. ℘ 200 lbs. for prime City Mess, Bacon, 45s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Middles. Lard, 55s. ℘ cwt. for American. Cheese, 52s. ℘ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin 8s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Common American, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow 45s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine 27s. ℘ cwt. Petroleum—1s. 2d. ℘ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5½d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 26s. Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. ℘ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℘ ton for Feeding. Linseed Oil £40 10s. ℘ ton. Whale Oil £38 ℘ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil £116 ℘ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

Petroleum, 52½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 19—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firmer and more active, owing in part to a more favorable trade report from Manchester. The sales have exceeded the estimate made at the opening by 5,000 bales, the total sales being 20,000, including the usual proportion for speculation and export. Prices have advanced ⅛d. on the lower qualities of American, and closed as follows:

Middling Uplands	8⅝d.
Middling Orleans	8⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. Corn has declined 1s. since last report, and is now quoted at 45s. 9d. ℘ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. ℘ cental for California, and 14s. 6d. for Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ℘ bushel. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℘ bushel. Peas, 51s. ℘ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed heavy. Beef has declined to 120s. ℘ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 71s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 54s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for American. Bacon 45s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese 52s. ℘ cwt.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce closes quiet without material alteration. The usual authorities quote as follows: Common Resin has advanced to 9s. ℘ cwt., while Medium is steady at 12s. Tallow, 45s. 9d. Turpentine, 27s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 2d, and Refined, 1s. 5½d. Sugar, 26s. Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. Linseed Oil, £40 10s. Sperm Oil, £116. Whale Oil, £38.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 19—Evening.

Petroleum—The market closed steady; Standard White is quoted at 52 francs, 50 centimes.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Oct. 19—Noon.

The anchor line's steamship *Venezia*, Capt. SMITH, which left Halifax on the 5th of October, arrived late last evening.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 19—Evening.

Dispatches have been received which state that the cargo of the bark *Oriental*, which recently sailed from Quebec, and which was subsequently reported as having been spoken disabled, will be saved, although in a damaged condition.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Garibaldi—The Credit Mobilier and Societe Immobiliere—Return of Mexican Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 4, 1867.

Was ever living man so talked about as GARIBALDI? If posterity glorifies him in the same proportion, his legendary history will be prodigious. What will history say of a man who, after conquering Sicily and Naples, and handing them over to a man who had done nothing to gain them, had to borrow fifty francs to get back to his barren island with? One day sleeping on a bed of straw, the next day riding by the King's side, or occupying the tribune of Parliament—one day a victorious General, the next a prisoner of the man for whom he fought! The people believe him ubiquitous. Wherever he may be, they are sure he will know how to take care of himself. His personality is so colossal that people forget the cause to look at the man. In the play of Italian unity the actor is too big for the piece. All the rest is only filling in. In prison or at Caprera he is still the head and soul of the Italian question, and that question must march whether he is there or not. The question has taken a step in advance because the treaty with France about Rome has been made odious to all Italy by late events.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER AND SOCIETE IMMOBILIERE.

The monster establishments known as the *Credit Mobilier* and *Societé Immobilière* have fallen into a state of marasmus which threatens total annihilation. The stock, which was issued at 500, has run in years gone by as high as 2,200, and may be bought to-day at 180! The brothers PEREIRE, the principal rats in the concern, seeing the house about to crumble, hastened to get out of it. Another big wig of finance and a favorite of the Government, M. DE GERMINY, succeeds the PEREIRES in the direction of the two concerns. The *Societé Immobilière* owns sixty millions dollars worth of real estate in Paris; they own the line of steamers from Havre to New-York, and they own much other property besides. It is their real estate that has swamped them. Much of this was bought on the supposition that the Government would finish the embellishments of Paris with greater rapidity, and that they would enter sooner into the realization of anticipated rents. Neither of the Companies can very well afford to go into liquidation, because their stock is held by everybody in Paris, the poor as well as the rich, and a liquidation at present would turn out a most disastrous affair. So the Government is doing everything in its power to prevent such a calamity. But the fear of war—for France has been snubbed, and everybody is therefore forced to talk of war—has crowded the vaults of the Bank of France with one thousand millions of francs, and this has much reduced commercial operations; so that the future of these two monster concerns appears cloudy, and the Government sees, when it is too late, the dangers of great monopolies.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

The *Societé Immobilière* owns among its real estate, the Grand Hotel, the Hotel du Louvre and the Rue Scribe—property well known to Americans, since half the Americans that come to Paris lodge in these localities. The Company have just sent, or are about to send, an agent to America to try to sell the Grand Hotel to an American Company. They represent in their proposition that the house is clearing ten per cent., and they ask 50,000,000 of francs for it. The house originally cost, furnished, somewhere between 20,000,000 and 24,000,000 of francs. The Company have since placed in its cellars and depots several millions worth of wines and liquors, and the ground, which cost about 1,000 francs the square metre, is now worth about 1,300 the square metre. The increase of value, therefore, will bring the house up to say 30,000,000 of francs, and all paid over this sum will be the clear profit of the sale.

In the hands of an American Company, and an American Director, the profits of the house might be greatly increased, because in such an enormous city as Paris, with such an enormous travel all the year round, and with the reputation of being the largest and best hotel in the world, the house could be so organized as to be always full.

WAR RUMORS.

The talk about war, and the approaching termination of the Exhibition, are bringing the prices of most things down again. It was thought at one time that now, as after the Exhibition of 1855, the prices of living would not go down, but the danger of war will certainly correct the evil, and Paris will become again what it was—the cheapest of all the very large cities. Already Frenchmen are refusing to rent such houses as are only to let for long terms, and this kind of house is rapidly depreciating in value. For transient people the price remains high till the end of this month; for all periods after that apartments may be already bargained for at a reduction of one-third, and they are destined to a total decline for the Winter of one-half.

The admissions to the Exhibition have declined a little, but not so rapidly as might have been expected. The daily number of admissions is about 35,000. The place is particularly crowded with English and French provincial people. So you see that the interest is well maintained to the end.

RETURNED MEXICAN TROOPS.

We have had a pitiable sight this week at Paris in the passage of the tale-end of the Mexican expedition. Squallid, ragged, bruised and sick, it was difficult to imagine that these were the men who left Vienna and Brussels four years ago with the proud and boasting mission of putting up a barrier to the Yankee race, and civilizing Mexico. Where now is the barrier, and where the civilization? One cannot withhold pity and admiration, from these brave men in such utter distress, for they were deluded into the Quixotic scheme by men who ought to have known better. The conduct of leaders in enterprises like these ought to be assimilated by law to criminals, and punished accordingly.

THE PASCAL LETTERS.

It is painful to see a man of the merit of M. CHASLES, of the Academy of Sciences, fall into such an error as that he is now trying to propagate with the forged letters of PASCAL. You already know the story, for the papers are full of it. He pretends to hold in his possession several hundred newly-found and unpublished letters of PASCAL, among others letters addressed to Sir ISAAC NEWTON, in which PASCAL, first and before NEWTON, suggests the idea of the attraction of gravitation. To admit the authenticity of these letters would be to take from NEWTON the merit of the great discovery which sheds such lustre on his name. The colleagues of M. CHASLES at the Institute were naturally delighted that so great an honor should return to a Frenchman; but the discovery was too astonishing and too important to pass without scrutiny. The members of the Institute therefore not only doubted, but they demanded proofs positive, and these, unfortunately, M. CHASLES could not give. The letters appear, in fact, to have been fabricated by M. LIBRI, a French subject living in London, to escape a condemnation for thefts in the National Library, and to have been sold by him to M. CHASLES for a large sum of money. The papers make these statements openly, and the inference to be drawn is that M. CHASLES, knowing that he was buying of a man in the habit of taking things without leave, was therefore likely to be buying valuable documents. No one, so far as I can see, doubts the good faith of the learned linguist of the Institute. For three months he has valiantly defended the authenticity of his documents; for three months the pedestal of NEWTON'S monument has been threatened with annihilation. But the moment of doubt is over; the mass of testimony brought against the authenticity of the letters is overwhelming, and to the regret of every one M. CHASLES is left in the deplorable situation of having tried for three months to impose upon the scientific world a series of important forged papers.

DR. VERON.

You published a month ago that the famous *Bourgeois de Paris*, Dr. VERON, was dead, but he did not die till three days ago. His funeral took place yesterday. Dr. VERON pretended that he made LOUIS NAPOLEON. It was his paper, the *Constitutionnel*, that did the work. The Doctor was formerly a Deputy for Paris, and he wrote a five-volume book of political reminiscences, entitled *Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*. He could not make a speech, but he was great on a sensational "leader," or in the *cuisine*. After ALEXANDER DUMAS, Senior, he was the first epicure of Paris. His dinners stand as landmarks in the culinary art. He contributed largely toward that perfection in the art of eating which secures for Parisians their immunity from dyspepsia. His *gourmandise* took therefore a practical turn, and left practical results. It was not simply an improved sauce, or an improved mode of boiling or frying that he sought; he sought the best arrangements of these at the dinner-table, the best distribution of the various dishes, and especially the best distribution of wines. One could eat and drink till midnight at one of Dr. VERON'S dinners and neither get drunk nor dyspeptic. He had a model cook, Mme. SOFIE, and a model waiter, ANTOINE, whom he has made famous, besides endowing them largely from his immense fortune. He used to call SOFIE in during the dinner and compliment her in presence of his guests. But SOFIE had a way of hiding her confusion, and of turning the laugh on her master, by saying that it was all due to the Doctor. Although a Chesterfield at table, the Doctor was not known, out of his own house, as an elegant man. In fact, he had but a very modest opinion of his personal attractions, and shunned society because afraid that he could not shine. In his memoirs, he tells why he never asked his friend the Emperor for anything, and why he never put himself forward in the political world. He says: "I was endowed with an exterior so little sympathetic, and a corpulency so inelegant, that the President of the Republic (LOUIS NAPOLEON) said to me one day, in receiving me at dinner, 'Why, how fat you are, Mr. VERON!' (This familiarity of the Prince singularly flattered my *bourgeois* vanity.) Thus, with an exterior which did not plead in my favor, with a character too little disposed to diplomacy, with a sentiment of personal dignity, perhaps exaggerated, I never was in the habit of frequenting the ante-chambers of power."

Dr. VERON was a character, and a useful man; but he leaves no important space unfilled. As for his culinary merit, that will be propagated by SOFIE, why is going to establish the Café Sofie Veron. It is EMILE DE GIRARDIN, another epicure, why furnishes the funds—a *café* that will become as famous in the future as the Trois Frères Provençaux or the Mère Morel, or any other of those that have lived upon their name and origin.

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

Miss KELLOGG, of New-York, is going to appear at the Lyrique Opera of this city. to take the place of Miss NILLSON. The Lyrique is called the third French opera, the Grand Opera being the first and the Opera Comique the second. But M. CARVALHO, the manager of the Lyrique, has brought his theatre up to a high rank by the character of the pieces he puts on the stage and the talent of his artists, and Miss KELLOGG will find there as appreciative an audience as at the theatres of higher rank. At any rate, the orchestras of the larger theatres she would find perhaps too deafening for her voice.

The Grand American Circus continues to draw full houses, and will not close till the end of the Exhibition. So, also, RISLEY'S Japanese troupe fill their circus every night.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Arrest of Garibaldi—The Statistical Congress—Italian Literature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.

Order still reigns in the realm, in spite of the slight shock given to lawless susceptibilities by the arrest of GARIBALDI. The Government is probably stronger to-day than it was a week ago, for no one is any longer in doubt as to what its settled policy is. It has declared its purpose with frankness, and done what it believed to be its duty with boldness, even at the risk of compromising its popularity. I believe the result to be just the contrary of that which many timid people feared. The work left for Italy to do must be done by constituted authority. The country cannot run the risk of uncertain ventures, or have final success compromised by enterprises carried on without any authority from the metropolis.

GARIBALDI, good soul, is too ready to lend an ear to the adventurers who run after him, and has provoked a great deal of criticism here among those who are warm admirers of his honest character and friends of his cause.

If the career of a revolutionist is indeed closed for GARIBALDI, there is another open to him in which he can play a not less illustrious part, and serve his country as efficiently as ever before. He may put himself at the head of the great movement which has for its object the instruction of the people, for the sad and very dangerous truth cannot be put out of sight that nearly four-fifths of the whole population of Italy cannot read and write. In this field his great influence may be used for the rest of his life with vast advantage to the country which he loves so much. Somebody here has well said that now that Italy is "made," it is time to commence making the Italians. As in our own country, so it is true here, that the populations of the North are far ahead of those of the South in almost everything, and especially in education. But even in respect to this, nearly everything is still to be done. The sad superstitions existing in minds debased by ignorance, we have lately had many examples of in the acts of violence committed in the South, where the cholera has made so many victims.

GARIBALDI loves to talk and write, and his influence with the common people is so great that he will always be sure of an attentive hearing. He may inveigh against the priests for the rest of his life, and not destroy their influence with the masses until he has enlightened their ignorance. GARIBALDI sincerely loves his countrymen and, as everybody knows, is a rare example of honesty and self-abnegation. But there are demagogues here as well as in other countries; although this happily is true, that the demagogue of Italian democracy has not fallen, and cannot easily fall, into the shameless depths of dishonest selfishness which his brothers in our country have reached.

The Statistical Congress, now in session, has brought several hundred persons from other parts to Florence. It was not opened, as was promised, by an address by the young Prince HUMBERT. He finds the pleasures of the French capital more attractive than science in his own country. I hope there is no truth in the report current here that he is adopting the habits of the Prince of Wales.

There can be no doubt that with the political excitements of the last few years there has been aroused in Italy considerable intellectual activity. It has exhibited itself perhaps more in journalism than in permanent literature. In a certain sense Italy is a newer country than our own, and it will be necessary for her to go to school some years to learn those lessons necessary to put her right in political and social economy. So far as one can learn from a not very thorough examination, there is a lack of works giving instruction in practical, and particularly industrial science, the great subject of present study.

Modern Italian literature is not rich in books of travels. Italians of our time have not been fond of long voyages; but now that this is once more a nation, and has so much to learn from other countries, there can be no doubt that before long many more natives of this country, of fortune and education, will use their opportunities for seeing with their own eyes what others have done, and bring back all sorts of knowledge, to be used for the benefit of their own country. Italians have a great deal of curiosity, and although among the large mass of the uneducated it has not any intelligent direction, with the progress of instruction it will be turned to account. No people—I speak now, of course, of those who have escaped from the influence of the priests and the old system—more sincerely desire to improve, and adopt all that modern social and political invention has introduced for the progress of the race. Many intelligent persons here are studying our country with diligence, and following with interest every step of our advancement. As they have not yet many original sources of information, they are obliged to trust to French, German and English authorities; and I believe, from what I have seen, that they exercise a great deal of discrimination in their selections. There is no reason why our influence should not be large and good, for there need be no jealousies, and there are certainly no memories of old antagonisms. The United States and Italy should become more and more intimate in their relations, for such intimacy will be not only agreeable, but profitable to both. CARLO BOTTA'S excellent work has made our early history familiar to the educated Italian mind, and his son has done much to inform contemporary Italians as to our present condition. Prof. BOTTA completed not long since a series of letters in a journal here upon the liberty of the Church in the United States. The matter could not have been presented with more judgment, or in a form more compact and clear. It would be well if the letters were printed in a volume, for convenience of reference, as they must always be useful. Prof. BOTTA represents us in the Statistical Congress, and is the only delegate from the United States.

Reports continue to fly about of the rising which the Romans are going to make on their own account. It has been talked of so long, without hand or foot being moved, that one is left in doubt whether there is any good ground upon which to build such large expectations. If they are in earnest, and revolution should break out, it is difficult to predict what the result will be. The "Roman Question" is such an intricate web, and involves so many conflicting interests, that one cannot see how it is to be unraveled.

Some most exaggerated and absurd reports got into the Paris and other papers at the time of the Garibaldi stir last week. Recruits for the invasion were mustered in hundreds in open day in the streets of Florence without hindrance, and so busy was everybody that scores of shoemakers were at work in sheds in the Piazza Santa Trinita making shoes for the soldiers. The truth is that there was nothing whatever of the kind; nothing that looked like a Garibaldian was seen here, and had not the expedition been the topic of conversation, there would have been nothing to remind one of it. Equally ridiculous was the report that the house of the Minister, RATTAZZI, was sacked after the arrest. There has been much less excitement in Florence than has been reported.

The King came back to Florence a few days since, and has had repeated interviews with his Ministers. At the moment there is sufficient to engage the attention of those in authority. Something is said about a change in the September treaty.

ANGELICO.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets by the Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 19.

COMMERCIAL.—Sugar—Good No. 12 sold at 8@9¾ reals. Exchange on London 14½@15 per cent. premium; on New-York Currency, 26 per cent.; short sight, 25 per cent.; Gold, long sight, 4½ per cent.; Potatoes, $5 50.

MARINE.—Sailed, for New-York, steamers *Eagle* and *Corsica*; for Key West, steamer *Marvin*.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Steamer Canada Disabled—The Bark Orderlee Ashore.

QUEBEC, Ont., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Canada* was disabled while opposite St. Croix, last evening, from the bursting of her boiler and leaking of the steampipes. The machinery was damaged, but no person hurt. The passengers were brought back to this city by the steamer *Quebec*,

The bark *Orderlee*, from London for Quebec, went ashore at Fox River on the 13th inst. The crew were saved.

Petitions for the Release of Father McMahon.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Ten petitions, bearing the signatures of 6,000 persons, have been presented to the Governor-General for the release of Father MCMAHON.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Depredations by the Flatheads in Montana—Report of Indian Agent, Mr. Dodd.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Montana dates to the 8th inst. say that the Flatheads and other tribes of Indians threaten a serious outbreak. They are already stealing stock, plundering settlements, running off horses, and threaten to kill or drive out all the settlers. Four men were recently killed near Flathead Lake, and all the farm products for miles around burned. Two hundred stands of arms have been distributed among the settlers of Platte Valley. The stage coming from the West on Saturday was chased by Indians near Riverside Station, but escaped.

The following report from Indian Agent DODD, relative to trouble on the Navajo Indian Reservation, has been forwarded to the Indian Bureau at Navajo Agency:

FORT SUMNER, New-Mexico, Sept. 29, 1867.

To Hon. A. B. Newton, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New-Mexico:

SIR—I have the honor to report that in consequence of frequent raids being made during the month by the Comanche, Apache and Utah Indians, upon the Navajo Indians, the Navajos are becoming very much dissatisfied, and on the nights of the 26th and 27th inst., about two hundred or two hundred and fifty Navajos left the reservation with their stock for the mountains. In consequence of there being but few cavalry at the post for duty no troops have as yet been sent in pursuit. I am of the opinion many more will leave the reservation if these Indians are not pursued, punished and brought back. I advised you on the 16th inst., of a dash made on the reservation by the Comanches, the killing of several Navajos, and the capturing of large numbers of their horses. On the night of the 24th inst., about eight Utah and Gicarilla Apaches came to the Reservation, which caused considerable alarm among the Navajos. Troops were sent in pursuit, and these Indians brought in to the post. They stated that they were in pursuit of animals belonging to Col. ST. VAIN and others, supposed to have been stolen by the "Mescaleros Apaches." These Utahs and Apaches were well treated by the military and the Navajos. Before or about the time that these Indians were at the fort, a few, who did not visit the post with the rest of the band, killed one Navajo man and stole and ran away 22 Navajo horses, which was not discovered until after these Utahs and Apaches left the fort. The Navajos were disposed to treat these Indians friendly and kindly, and in fact herded their horses and took care of them while on the reservation. Had the Navajos supposed that these Utahs and Apaches came to the reservation for the purpose of murdering their people and stealing their stock, but few, if any of them would have returned to tell the tale. I have written to Major DENNISON, agent for the Utahs, requesting that these stolen animals may be taken from these Utahs and Apaches upon their arrival at his agency, and returned to the Navajos. I would suggest that Major DENNISON be instructed to inform his Indians not to visit this reservation again, as they will certainly get a warm reception.

Very respectfully, &c.,
THEO. H. DODD, Indian Agent.

The Indians in Michigan—Progress of Civilization Among them.

From the last annual report of Hon. RICHARD M. SMITH, the Indian Agent for Michigan, it appears that the total number of Indians in that State, under the charge of the Agency, including the persons of mixed blood, is 8,008, of whom 3,823 are males, and 4,185 are females. They are divided among the several tribes as follows: Chippewas, of Lake Superior, 1,060; Ottawas and Chippewas, 5,120; Chippewas, of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, 1,550; Chippewas Ottawas and Pottowatomies, 232; Pottowatomies, of Huron, 46. These Indians have organized into 70 distinct bands, each with its chief, and nearly all have adopted the costumes and the general mode of life of the whites. From the 1,300 square miles of land reserved by the Government for their use in various parts of the State they have selected over 2,000 homesteads of from 40 to 80 acres and these are now being cleared and cultivated. They have erected and now inhabit 179 frame and 821 log houses.

There are now fifteen schools maintained among the Indians, two being supported by the red men themselves. Seven have been closed during the year from lack of interest. The total attendance during the year was 439 males, 325 females. The commercial prosperity of the Indians is set forth in these statistics: Acres of land cultivated, 10,792; bushels of wheat, 3,443, worth $7,970; bushels of corn, 30,951, worth $27,917; bushels of oats, 98,789, worth $7,436; bushels of potatoes, 98,789, worth $62,561; bushels of rice gathered, 1,000, worth $2,000; tons of hay, 1,943, worth $32,072; pounds of sugar made, 385,086, worth $43,572; gallons of syrup made, 1,547, worth $1,159; barrels of fish sold, 10,560, worth $99,869; value of furs sold, $52,419; amount of lumber sawed, 892,971 feet. They also own 1,094 horses, 629 head of cattle, 1,503 swine, and 20 sheep, and their total wealth in individual property is estimated at $576,595.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Alleged Oil Frauds.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The proprietors of the Quaker City Oil Refinery, which is located here, deny the truth of the dispatch from Pittsburgh that there has been a seizure of their property by the Government. There has been no such seizure, no frauds have been alleged against the refinery, and the erroneous statement published to the foregoing effect is supposed to have been prompted by parties to suits growing out of a "corner" in the oil market several months since, when sellers of oil for future delivery failed to fill their contracts in consequence of the rise in price.

VIRGINIA.

Constitutionality of the Stay Law.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 19.

It is understood that the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia will, on Monday, announce an opinion, declaring the Stay law unconstitutional. The question came up on the proceedings of Franklin vs. Stearns.

Col. STANTON, the Paymaster of this District, received to-day $50,000 toward the payment for registration in Virginia, and $75,000 to pay off the troops.

Gen. SCHOFIELD announces to-night that he will give no official opinion as to the eligibility of individual candidates to the State Convention until after the election.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Body of a Murdered Man Found.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The citizens of Fitchburgh are greatly excited by finding the body of FREDERICK POWERS, of that town, buried in a sand bank. The body of the dead man exhibited several stabs, and a wooden gag was found in his mouth. He has been missing for several days. Two Frenchmen and an American have been arrested on suspicion of his murder.

OHIO.

Defence of the National Banking System.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Saturday, Oct. 19.

The Sandusky *Daily Register*, this morning, contains a five column letter from JAY COOKE in defence of the National Banking system, explaining its origin and merits, and urging its perpetuation.

MISSOURI.

Gen. Fisk's House Robbed—An Absconding Advertisement Collector.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 19.

It has just transpired that the house of Gen. CLINTON B. FISK was robbed several days ago of jewels, laces and other articles, valued at about $2,000. No clue has been obtained as to who the robbers are.

ALVIN FLOYD suddenly left town to-day after receiving several thousand dollars from merchants for advertisements which were to be inserted in a new railroad guide he professed to be about to publish. He has been operating here about six weeks, and collected the money in advance.

LOUISIANA.

Postponement of the State Fair.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Oct. 19.

The Louisiana State Fair, which was announced to come off at Baton Rouge on the 5th of November, has been postponed to the 23d of December.

The First Mixed Jury in New-Orleans—Judge Thomas' Charge.

For the first time in the history of New-Orleans a Grand Jury, composed in part of colored men, was impaneled in the First District Court on the 14th inst. Judge THOMAS addressed a portion of his charge particularly to these colored members, saying:

"Not only are your actions to be watched by our immediate community, but they will also be by the entire nation—for the problem whether you gentlemen of color are capable of discharging all the duties of the citizen is now about to be solved. Let me assure you that the labors you are now called on to perform savor much more of duties than of privileges. Privileges given the citizen necessarily impose certain obligations. The privilege of voting in this State carries with it the obligation of serving on both Grand and Petit Juries. Therefore, gentlemen, do not entertain the idea that any right has been achieved by your being called here to-day."

He also reminded them that they had nothing to do with political matters, and that in the preservation of the public peace, and in the good order of society, there can be no conflict between races or colors more than there could be between the two sexes. Judge THOMAS subsequently alluded in the following terms to the riot in July of last year:

"Gentlemen, so much has been said in private circles and in public places, and so much has been published in the public prints about that ever-memorable and most deplorable disturbance of July a year ago, and so many conjectures have been made in regard to the action you may take in the premises, that I feel it my duty to give you some principles of law by which you should be governed, should you enter into an examination of that subject. The law does not tolerate the breaking up of a lawful assembly by any one. An unlawful assembly, or an assembly of persons congregated for an illegal purpose, may be dispersed by officers of the law; but no assembly, whether legal or illegal, should be disturbed by a mob. The law recognizes no such thing as its enforcement through the instrumentality of a mob. All who participate in such an act are offenders in proportion to the magnitude of the damage they do. If death should ensue from an act of violence committed by a citizen who had joined in a mob for the purpose of breaking up any assembly, he who committed the deed would be guilty of murder. If the result of the act should be less, the crime would be less. Again: No officer of the law has any right to use more violence than is required to enforce its decrees. A policeman who would quell a difficulty between two or more persons found in the act of disturbing the peace by shooting or stabbing or otherwise grossly ill treating either, would be guilty of an offence himself, unless there should be a necessity for force of such a nature. Whether that assembly was a legal one or not, I do not think it necessary or proper for me now to express an opinion. It would be a question for the jury to decide in case of a prosecution in which it should become relevant to the issue."

YELLOW FEVER.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 19.

The number of interments from yellow fever for the week ending to-day was 21; and for the twenty-four hours ending this evening, 5.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Oct. 19.

Rev. C. A. DAVIS, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, died at 4½ o'clock to-day, of yellow fever.

The Fever Among the Military in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, Oct. 15.

Headquarters District of Louisiana are almost deserted in consequence of the epidemic, the chair of the Adjutant-General seeming particularly fatal to all who attempt to fill it. Gen. BALDY, who relieved Lieut. BURBANK, was stricken with the fever, and Lieut. LEE, Thirty-ninth Infantry, took his place. In a short time he was similarly prostrated, and Lieut. DE GRESS assumed the position. On Saturday he too was seized by the yellow ravager, so that every officer of the staff is down. Gen. MOWER is, therefore, kept particularly busy. In the morning at 9 o'clock he visits Headquarters, District of Louisiana, and transacts all the business appertaining to that command; for the remainder of the business day he is engaged by the duties of the Fifth Military District. We are glad to state that none of the officers of his staff are considered in a dangerous state.

The community will be glad to learn that Gen. HARTSUFF is improving. A guard was stationed to prevent vehicles "rattling o'er the stony streets" in the vicinity of his residence, and the physicians think this precaution saved his life. The cessation of the noise allayed the extreme nervous irritation, and permitted the patient to enjoy a sound sleep, which has done much to restore his strength.

The Naval Court Martial at Portsmouth—Restoration of Southern Property.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 18.

The Portsmouth naval court-martial has been dissolved and the sentence imposed upon Assistant Engineer GEORGE W. SAWYER, has been approved by Secretary WELLES. The charge against Mr. SAWYER was that of using language disrespectful to the President of the United States. It appears that he and two or three other officers on duty at the Portsmouth yard, were one day talking, and they finally got into a political discussion. Congress was denounced as an unconstitutional body, guilty of usurpation and of the enactment of unjust and tyrannical laws. In the heat of argument, Mr. SAWYER responded by saying that Congress would fail of its duty unless it impeached the President. This remark was reported by the other officers to the Secretary of the Navy, who made haste to have Mr. SAWYER court-martialed. He was found guilty and sentenced to be repir manded by the Secretary, and to be suspended from duty for one year on half pay. The case presents some very curious features, and doubtless will be worth an examination by Congress.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING and RICHARD MERRICK are engaged in preparing some cases looking toward the restoration to its former rebel owners, of all the property sold in this district under the Confiscation Law. Some of these cases are now to be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, under the plea that Congress had no power to extend admiralty jurisdiction over cases that were in reality revenue cases, and so demanded the interposition of a jury.

Hydrographic Notice from the Navy Department—Sunken Rock in Inland Sea, Japan.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1867.

The steamer *Costa Rica*, belonging to the United States Pacific Mail Steamship Company, drawing sixteen feet of water, touched on a sunken rock, which is not laid down on any chart, on the 16th of July, 1867, at 5:30 P. M., on her passage from Nagasaki to Yokohama, by Inland Sea route. This rock lies near the south entrance of Spex Straits, and the reported magnetic bearings are as follows: West end of Kuro Sima, S. by E.; west end of Kuneka, N. E. Near the rock, the following soundings were obtained from the *Costa Rica*, with a 15-fathom hand lead: starboard side, 7 fathoms; port side, no bottom. By order of the Secretary of the Navy,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of Bureau.

The Election of Delegate from New-Mexico.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative* publishes a letter from Dr. SAMUEL R. DAVIS, of that city, who, for a few months past, has been in New-Mexico. Dr. DAVIS in this letter says:

"You are aware that we have recently had an election for delegate to Congress. Mr. CHAVES, late delegate, was beaten by C. P. CLEVER. The impression sought to be made by Mr. CHAVES and his friends during the canvass was that CLEVER was a Johnson or administration man, and anti-Mexican. CLEVER is identified with the interest and people of New-Mexico, having resided here eighteen years, and accumulated a large fortune, and is now interested in mining and otherwise developing the country. Mr. CHAVES, on the other hand, is a Mexican by birth, and purely Mexican in his taste, habits and prejudices, and partakes largely of the national characteristic—fogyism—opposed to progress and improvements—opposed to railroads, to telegraphs and to everything American. CLEVER was known as the candidate of the Americans and progression; CHAVES, as the anti-American and anti-progressive candidate. No political question entered into the canvass, and the result gives token of the dawning of a brighter day for New-Mexico. Mr. CLEVER is a self-made man; has good intellect, good acquirements, pleasing manners, and I do not doubt will make the best representative New-Mexico has ever had in the American Congress."

SHOCKING HOMICIDE.

A Policeman Murdered by an Abandoned Woman while Resisting Arrest—Details of the Occurrence.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock last night, as officer ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, was patrolling his post in Mercer-street, his attention was called to the disorderly conduct of FANNY WRIGHT, a woman of abandoned character, who was annoying and insulting the pedestrians in Canal-street. As the woman was on another officer's post, MCCHESNEY hesitated at first about interfering with her; but at length did go off his post, at the request of several citizens, to make the arrest. As soon as he laid his hand upon her arm she swung herself around, and half broke away from the officer's grasp, and as she did so she dealt him a sudden blow in the left side of the neck with a common pearl-handled, three-bladed knife, the blade severing the jugular vein. At the moment of receiving the wound Officer MCCHESNEY gave the alarm rap, when Officer SEAMAN, of the same Precinct, ran to his assistance. As this officer was arresting the woman she attempted to stab him also, but he succeeded in foiling and disarming her, subsequently taking her to the Station-house. Officers DYKEMAN and KEANE, of the Eighth Precinct, assisted their wounded comrade and were carrying him to the New-York Hospital when death ensued, so the remains were taken to the Wooster-street Police-station, where they will remain until after the inquest.

FANNY WRIGHT is well known in the Eighth Ward as a woman of intemperate habits, and has frequently been arrested for disorderly conduct and intoxication. She resides at No. 61 Grand-street, is thirty-eight years of age, though she looks younger, and says she is a native of the United States. When first brought into the Station-house she seemed to consider herself somewhat of a heroine, and marched off to her cell with a defiant air. As soon as the death of Officer MCCHESNEY was ascertained the fact was communicated to FANNY, who seemed completely prostrated at the intelligence, and sank in her stone bench in utter dismay, finally giving vent to several heartrending screams and sobs. Capt. MILLS gave orders that the prisoner be handcuffed and confined in the dark cell, as she expressed a determination to commit suicide. She presented a woful spectacle an hour later when the Captain paid another visit to the cell and gave her a drink of cool water for which she craved. Her long dark hair fell loosely round her shoulders, and her eyes rolled in frenzied horror at the dreadful thought that the murdered man was in her cell. She seemed somewhat calmed, however, by the assurance of the Police Captain that the body would be removed from the corridor before she was taken from her cell in the morning, though her passion was evidently roused at his refusing to remove the irons from her wrists.

Officer MCCHESNEY, the murdered patrolman, had only been two months and seven days on the Metropolitan Police force, and was esteemed a reliable and considerate officer, being in no way ready to oppress the class of women to which FANNY WRIGHT belongs, although on post in the neighborhood they frequent. So much so was this the case that Capt. MILLS kept him there, as he always succeeded in maintaining order without creating any undue disturbance in the street. MCCHESNEY had been married only a few weeks and resided at No. 46 Carroll-place, Brooklyn. Being so recent an addition to the Police force he was not a member of the benevolent association, consequently his widow will not derive any benefit from that fund, though of course the regular fund will donate her a considerable sum.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified last night of the commission of the murder, and arrived at the Station-house about midnight. He will hold an inquest to-day over the remains, when several eye-witnesses to the occurrence will be examined.

Another Stabbing Affray.

JAMES KERRIGAN, of No. 38 Laurens-street, was arrested last night by the Eighth Ward Police, on a charge of having stabbed ANN CAMPBELL in the breast during a quarrel, inflicting a slight wound. He will be arraigned before Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

WHISKY SEIZURES.

Important Revenue Seizures—A Raid Upon the Rectifyers.

Extensive seizures were yesterday made among the whisky men. The following houses were placed under seizure in the Thirty-second District by Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District, viz.: GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, No. 36 Broadway; JOSEPH JONES & SON, Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 Whitehall-street; S. C. BOEHN & CO., No. 6 Cedar-street; rectifying places belonging to BOEHN at Thirty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street and Avenue A; SAMUEL ENGLE & CO., No. 150 Front-street; CUTHBERT & CUNNINGHAM, Nos. 36 and 38 Burling-slip, and the rectifying place belonging to the firm situated in Brooklyn. The Internal Revenue bonded warehouse in Whitehall-street is also under seizure, as well as the rectifying place in Stone-street, in the rear of Whitehall.

During the day all sorts of rumors were current among the whisky merchants as to the cause of these heavy seizures, amounting in all, it is believed, to seven thousand or eight thousand barrels of whisky. The truth of the matter is, that these seizures are the natural result of the seizure by Collector BAILEY of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, which has made so much noise the last few weeks. The discoveries made in the examination of this case have brought to light the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy to defraud the Government among the whisky dealers and rectifyers. As the first move in developing this, Collector BAILEY procured from Commissioner ROLLINS authority to send officers to Dubuque, Iowa; to Louisville, Ky., and to Buffalo and to Boston, in all of which places seizures were made of persons known to be in complicity with the company. Last Wednesday the Collector made application to Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS for seizing power to be exercised in New-York and Brooklyn for three of the deputies and inspectors who were acting under his directions, viz.: Messrs. CONOLLY, BURROWS & PORTER. These were at once granted, and Friday afternoon Messrs. S. C. BOEHM, GORDON FELLOWS, and MCMILLAN and SAMUEL ENGLE were placed under seizure by the Collector, and during yesterday the remainder of the seizures named were made. It is matter of congratulation that something more is to be done by way of checking the disgraceful frauds in whisky, than the making of seizures of lots of ten or fifteen barrels, and *pro forma* seizures of distilleries and rectifying places of which rarely anything more is heard. The vigorous measures of Collector BAILEY, authorized and sustained both by the Secretary and by Commissioner ROLLINS as they are, indicate a new state of affairs. It is a matter of congratulation that officers have been found who have the requisite skill and courage to call to account the men who have piled up immense fortunes in an illegal traffic which is at once a robbery of the people and of their Government.

In addition to the above important seizures the following were also reported as the day's labors of the officers of the Metropolitan Board: The whisky establishment of A. B. HAYES, No. 116 Front-street, Brooklyn; ten cases of tobacco, manufactured at No. 312 West-street, branded with counterfeit inspection plates; 30,000 cigars, manufactured at No. 334 Delancey-street, bearing no revenue stamps, and the tobacco factory at the corner of Hammond and Hudson-streets.

The Third (Brooklyn) Revenue District Troubles—Possible Compromise.

Mr. WELLWOOD, the Chief Assessor of the Third (Brooklyn) Collection District, at a meeting of the assistant assessors, advised with the gentlemen superintending the several sub-districts concerning the revenue violations, already reported in the TIMES. It was the unanimous opinion of the assessors that in a great majority of cases the violations were by ignorant and careless rather than designing men. Desiring to avoid the oppression of which many of the taxpayers, caught in the present violation, complain, Mr. WELLWOOD suggested that the Government would be fully protected from loss if the following section of the law was enforced, viz.:

> That if the manufacturer of any article upon which a tax is required to be paid by means of a stamp shall have sold or removed for sale any such articles without the use of the proper stamp, in addition to the penalties now imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the proper assessor or assistant assessor, within a period of not more than two years after such removal or sale, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor, and certify the same to the Collector; and the subsequent proceedings for collection shall be in all respects like those for the collection of taxes upon manufactures and productions.

By this means the Government would receive all the tax due, the informers would get nothing, and the people would, while paying only the lawful tax, recognize the kindly disposition of the officials who act between them and the Government. That several hundred dealers are detected in a violation of the law there is no doubt; that each one of them is liable to a fine of $50 many, many times is equally certain—so that if Mr. WELLWOOD is able to carry out his benevolent idea, he may well claim from both Government and offender, recognition and gratitude. What view the informers may take of this summary disposition of their fairly earned prise is a phase of the matter that has not as yet been broached.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUTUMN SONG.

From the Galaxy for November.

No clouds are in the morning sky,
The vapors hug the stream—
Who says that life and love can die
In all this Northern gleam?
At every turn the maples burn,
The quail is whistling free,
The partridge whirs, and the frosted burs
Are dropping for you and me.
Ho! hilly ho! heigh O!
Hilly ho!
In the clear October morning.

Along our path the woods are bold
And glow with ripe desire;
The yellow chestnut showers its gold,
The sumachs spread their fire;
The breezes feel as crisp as steel,
The buckwheat tops are red;
Then down the lane, love, scurry again,
And over the stubble tread!
Ho! hilly ho! heigh O!
Hilly ho!
In the clear October morning.

THE CASE OF LEBRUN.

From All the Year Round.

The Dame Mazel was a haughty lady, who lived alone (excepting her retainers,) in a large hotel in the Rue Maçons-Sorbonne, Paris. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, women of quality thought they could do much as they liked, and Madame Mazel, rich and a widow, did not differ greatly from the rest of her class. She gave grand receptions on stated days, with sharp card-playing and splendid suppers. At other times, her sole, though not her constant companion, was the Abbé Poulard.

At the epoch when these events occurred, almost every wealthy house reckoned among its guests—we might say among its parasites—one or more ecclesiastics of greater or less respectability. The Dame Mazel harbored an unfrocked monk. Did the Abbé Poulard act as the lady's confessor? Or was he bound to her by dearer ties? All that was known for certain was, that he took up his quarters in the house as if it belonged to him, finding fault with the servants, hard to please in respect to bed and board, irregular in his habits, and not concealing his contempt for the rules of the Church on abstinence days and during Lent. At table he spoke with authority, discussing the merits of dishes and their sauces, and worrying the old cook-maid almost to death. His bedroom was like a lady's boudoir, full of trinkets, ornaments and luxurious furniture. So completely was this self-indulgent cell to his taste that, in 1673, he submitted to excommunication by the Prior of Cluny rather than quit it.

In spite, however, of the fondness for his bower, he was not satisfied with that alone. In order to be thoroughly at liberty, he hired a room in the neighborhood, where he frequently slept. On those occasions he returned to the hotel noiselessly, early in the morning, by means of a master-key with which he could open the street door at pleasure.

The personage of next importance in the household was Jacques Lebrun, who, at the age of sixteen, had entered Mme. Mazel's service as valet-de-chambre. He had now lived with her nine-and-twenty years, serving her faithfully, and enjoyed her full confidence. Although at forty-five he was still called the valet-de-chambre, he had in reality become the maitre d'hotel, the steward. It was he who bought everything, who paid the tradesmen, who gave orders for repairs and renovations. The cash and the plate were under his charge, and he locked them up in a strong box kept in a secret hiding-place. His long-tried integrity was above all suspicion; and in those days an old servant became almost a member of the family. He was at once a domestic and a friend. He was set down in Madame Mazel's will for a legacy of six thousand francs, with the half of the clothes, and the household linen.

Lebrun was married, and lived happily with his wife; he brought up his children religiously. His duties, which were strict and numerous, did not allow him to have his family in the house. The Dame Mazel had indeed offered him apartments in the upper story, where there was no more than accommodation enough for two such families as his; but on her reception-days—twice a week—when her mansion was frequented by fashionable people, it was also thronged by lackeys waiting for their masters and mistresses, whose loose style of conduct and conversation seemed to Lebrun to be anything but a proper example for his own young folk. He therefore installed them in a lodging close by. The establishment consisted, besides Lebrun, of two housemaids, a cook, a coachman and two little lackeys.

Mme. Mazel's hotel was four stories high. You reached the first floor by the grand staircase, passing through a room which served as a pantry, and containing a closet in which the table service was locked up. One of the housemaids kept the key. In this room, on the side next the street, a portion had been partitioned off, where Lebrun slept when he did not pass the night at home. The rest of this story consisted of a suite of state apartments in which Madame received company when she gave her card and supper parties. Her bedroom was on the second floor, looking into the court. It was reached by two ante-chambers, one of which, opening on the grand staircase, was always left open; the other was fastened when the lady had retired to rest. She was the only person who slept on this story of the house. Two doors led out of her bedroom; one opened on a little back staircase, the other led to a wardrobe which also had an outlet on the same little staircase. The first of these doors was at the side of the bed next the wall, and Mme. Mazel could open it without rising. At the head of the bed hung a couple of bell-pulls, corresponding to the chambers of the two housemaids. In the wardrobe was a closet, the key of which was laid on Mme Mazel's bolster; and in this closet was the key of the strong-box.

The third story of the hotel was completely untenanted, except the chamber occupied by the Abbé Poulard, which was situated over the wardrobe. It was entered by the back staircase, which led to the door at Mme. Mazel's bedside. On the fourth story the two *femmes-de-chambre* and the two little lackeys slept. The cook slept down stairs in a wood-house, the coachman in a nook under the staircase. The latter had charge of the great coach door leading into the street, the key of which hung on a nail in the kitchen ready for use by any of the inmates of the house. The roof of the hotel formed a vast attic, always open, and in which there was a garret window allowing access to a broad rain-gutter running along the bottom of two sloping roofs, which was prolonged for a considerable distance along the row of houses. The door of this attic was never closed.

Some time before our story opens, Madame Mazel had asked Lebrun for a master-key which he made use of to go in and out as he wanted. She gave it to the Abbé Poulard. Lebrun, however, had a second master-key, and continued to employ it for the same purpose as before.

On the first Sunday in Advent, the 27th of November, 1689, Lebrun's daughters came to pay their respects to the Dame Mazel after her dinner. She received them as usual, kindly requested them to come and see her again, and left them to go to vespers. Lebrun gave his arm to his mistress, the two little lackeys following them. When he saw her comfortably seated on her bench in the chapel of the Convent of the Prémontré Nuns, Rue Hautefeuille, he was at liberty until the conclusion of the service. He went and gossiped with the cook's husband, one Lagiée, a locksmith. They agreed that their two families should pic-nic together that evening, so they went to a cook-shop to buy something for supper. Lebrun ran for a moment to his wife's lodgings, and then at 8 o'clock he went to the house of one Dame Duvan, where he was to find his mistress, the coachman, and the two little lackeys. After conducting his mistress to her hotel, he returned to his friend Lagiée.

The Dame Mazel supped *tete-a-tete* with the Abbé Poulard as usual. During the repast the Abbé announced that he intended sleeping out in his other chamber. The Dame Mazel went to bed at about 11 o'clok. Lebrun had stayed late at his pic-nic supper. Just as the two waiting-women, after undressing their mistress, were preparing to retire, they heard him scratching* at the back staircase door.

"Who is there?" asked the Dame Mazel.

"'Tis M. Lebrun," said the *femme-de-chambre.*

"A pretty time of night!" exclaimed the irritable lady.

Finding that they did not let him in by that way Lebrun retired, went round, and returned to the chamber by the grand staircase. His mistress gave her orders for next day's supper, which was a reception day. He then finished his service for the night in the customary way. He closed the door of the chamber by pulling it after him, after laying the key on a chair inside; then, as was his practice every evening, he locked the door of the second ante-chamber and laid the key on the chimney-piece of the first—*i. e.* of that first entered from the grand staircase.

That done, Lebrun went down into the kitchen, laid his hat upon the table, took the key of the great door with the intention of locking it, but first warmed himself before the logs which still blazed on the hearth. Insensibly he fell asleep; his social supper had made him drowsy. When he awoke, he went and locked the door, which he found wide open, and took the key with him to his sleeping-place.

Early next morning he started on his errands. He had to go to the butcher's, and make preparations for the evening's supper. He met a bookseller, with whom he had a friendly gossip. His remarks were cheerful, even jocose. At the butcher's, he hurried the sending of the soup-meat; his mistress would want a basin of broth before it was late. Returned to the hotel, he met three of his friends near the door; he insisted on their stepping into the kitchen for a moment. He was in such a merry mood, that, taking off his cloak and putting it on the shoulders of one of the party, he pretended to thrash him with a leg of mutton, saying, "I have the right to beat my own cloak as much as I please." He then cast an eye on the preparations for supper, and gave one of the little lackeys some wood to carry up to Madame's chamber. Meanwhile, the clock struck eight, and his mistress had not yet rung for her waiting-maids. Lebrun noticed it, and appeared uneasy. The Dame Mazel usually awoke at seven.

He fidgeted about a few minutes longer, continually expecting the bell to ring. He stepped out of doors for an instant and went to his wife's, to give her seven louis-d'ors and a few crowns, which he did not wish to keep loose in his pocket. On leaving her he said, "Madame is not yet awake; I don't know what can be the meaning of it."

He found the servants seriously alarmed at their mistress' silence. They resolved to go up stairs and knock at the several doors of her room, shouting, "Mme. Mazel! Mme. Mazel!"

No reply was made.

"Can she have had a fit?" said one of the servants.

"It must be something worse than that," replied Lebrun. "I don't at all like finding the coach door wide open last night."

They sent for Mme. Mazel's eldest son. He knocked at the door with no better result, and then sent to fetch a locksmith. "What can it be?" he asked Lebrun. "It must be apoplexy."

"If we sent for a surgeon in any case?" suggested one of the waiting-women.

"It is not that," said Lebrun; "it is much worse; there must have been foul play. I am very uneasy about the coach doors being open last night."

The locksmith opened the bedchamber door. Lebrun, the first to enter, ran to the bed, drew aside the curtains, and exclaimed, "Madame has been murdered!" He then went to the wardrobe, and took out one of the bars of the window, to give more light. The Dame Mazel was seen stretched on her bed in a pool of blood. He face, neck and hands, were covered with wounds.

At this sad spectacle, Lebrun's first thought seems to have been that robbery could have been the only motive for his mistress' murder. He ran to the strong-box and raised it; the lock was uninjured "She has not been robbed," he said. "What can that mean?

On examination, fifty wounds, apparently made with a knife, were found on the body. Not one of them in itself was mortal. Loss of blood was the sole cause of death. The victim might, therefore, have called for help. In the bed was found a piece of a cravat with embroidered ends, stained with blood, and a napkin twisted into a nightcap, still retaining the form of the head which had worn it. The napkin, much blood-stained, bore the mark of the house. It was presumed that the victim, struggling in self-defence, had snatched from her assassin this bit of cravat and this improvised cap. Between the slashed fingers of the defunct were a few hairs, quite unlike Mme. Mazel's hair, and which she had evidently torn from the murderer in her moment of despair. A knife was found in the ashes of the hearth. The two bell-pulls were tied in two knots to the curtain-rod, so that pulling them had no effect on the bells. The key of the chamber was not on the chair where it was usually placed every night; there was no trace of violence on the doors, either of the chamber or the ante-chamber. The two doors opening on the back staircase were fastened inside with hooks. The key of the closet was in its customary place on the bolster. When the closet was opened they found there the purse in which Mme. Mazel kept her card-money; it contained nearly three hundred francs. The key of the strong box was still in the closet; they opened it, and it contained several bags full of silver, an open purse, at the bottom of which was a half-louis-d'or, and all the victim's jewels, valued at fifteen thousand francs. Lastly, Mme. Mazel's pockets contained eighteen pistoles in gold. At first sight, it was easy to suppose that theft had not been the motive of the murder.

On searching Lebrun, they found upon him the key of the pantry and a master-key which would open the first turn of the bedroom lock. This fixed suspicion on him, and he was not allowed to go out of sight. They tried on his head the napkin twisted into a cap; it was much too small for him. They examined his hands, which he had not yet washed. He was made to wash them; they bore no trace of blood—not a sign of a scratch. His box was inspected; nothing suspicious was found. Nevertheless the master-key seemed to witness against him. He and his wife were immediately arrested.

Next day, the 29th of November, the lieutenant-criminel made a fresh inquiry. The idea struck him, a little late, to examine the back staircase. He found on one of the lowest steps a new rope, very long, ending in a triple iron hook, and tied into knots at intervals, so as to serve as a sort of ladder. The same day, they found in a corner of the attic a shirt whose front and sleeves were bloody, and a cravat collar stained with blood at both ends. If this linen belonged to Lebrun, it was surprising that no marks of recent washing were to be found on his hands or on his neck.

An expert wig-maker affirmed that there was no resemblance, in either color or stoutness, between the hairs found in the victim's fingers and Lebrun's hair. Cutlers interested in the task, declared that there was no relation between the knives in Lebrun's possession and the knife which the murderer had thrown into the fire. None of the ropes in the pantry, in the house, in Lebrun's lodging, had anything to do with the knotted rope of the back staircase. These negative proofs of innocence had no weight. The prosecution closed their eyes to them. All they would see was, that, although Mme. Mazel had taken back her master-key, Lebrun still possessed another; that when they talked of apoplexy, he expressed his belief that "something worse" had occurred. His motive was impatience to touch the legacy of six thousand francs, and the rest. The rope on the back stairs (which had not been used, as the knots were not drawn tight,) and the bloody shirt hidden in the garret, were merely tricks to direct suspicion to some one else; while every circumstance implied a complete knowledge of the ways of the house.

Nevertheless, seamstresses called in to express an opinion on the linen found, declared that there was no resemblance between the bloody shirt and Lebrun's linen. Moreover, there was a femme-de-chambre who believed she remembered washing a singular shirt for a lackey of the none of Berry who had been turned out of the house for dishonesty. Another said she had seen Berry wear an embroidered cravat resembling the bit torn from the murderer's neck. This significant clue was not followed up.

Moreover, the Dame Mazel had three sons in high positions. The eldest, René de Savonnières, was a counsellor of parlement; the second, Georges de Savonnières, Lord of Lignères, was a treasurer of France for the generality of Paris; the youngest, Michel de Savonnières, was a Major in the Regiment de Piemont. Now, fifteen years before René, the eldest, had married a young person whose scandalous conduct provoked Mme. Mazel's high displeasure. The angry dame obtained against her daughter-in-law a lettre de catchet, with which she had kept her imprisoned more than twelve years in a provincial convent. But the counsellor was very fond of his wife, and consented to the separation only from a sense of filial duty, perhaps also through fear of the effect which resistance might have on his mother's will. Young Mme. de Savonnières had several times escaped from her cloister prison; but the mother-in-law, watchful and implacable, soon had her taken back again.

There was a rumor, and its truth was ascertained that, in the month of March, 1685, at the same time that Berry robbed the Dame Mazel of a sum of fifteen hundred francs, Madame de Savonnières was concealed in Paris. Toward the close of August she again broke loose, and again remained hidden for a certain time in a house in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. She said to one of her friends, "This will not last long. *In three months* I shall have no need to hide myself, but shall return publicly to my husband's house."

No conclusion or inference was drawn from these curious coincidences. Such was the state of society then, that Lebrun's advocate dared not insist on their significance. Neither the lieutenant-criminel nor the judges of the Châtelet hesitated to sacrifice Lebrun's innocent head to the influential people who were interested in concealing the real source of the crime. Lebrun was only a poor unprotected wretch, who could be found guilty without any great distortion of facts. All they had to do was to keep silence respecting certain double-edged circumstances. Thus, Madame de Savonnières was shut up in a convent at Bourges; Berry was a Bourges man; yet no one asked where Madame de Savonnières was, nor what incautious expressions she had let fall. Witnesses declared that the bloody shirt and cravat belonged to Berry; notwithstanding which, Berry was not even named by the prosecution. Nor was the Abbé Poulard examined.

And yet there were other reasons besides his suspicious relations with the deceased, which ought to have caused his examination. It was not of very important purport that he should be named in Madame Mazel's will, not for any special legacy, but for the continuation of the same advantages which he had enjoyed during her lifetime. M. de Savonnières the elder was bound to board and lodge the excommunicated monk. But the ex-Dominican had a sister, a widow, Madame Chapelain by name. This person, penniless like her brother, and with an attractive countenance, was publicly sought by M. de Savonnières de Lignères, Mme. Mazel's second son. In spite of her poverty, she hoped to get the young treasurer to marry her. By clever coquetry and artful resistance she managed to shut his eyes to the ill-assortment of their union. The Dame Mazel, absolute in her will, opposed the marriage; the Abbé Poulard ardently desired it. Only six months before the crime, Mme. Chapelain, all the while persisting in her rigor, had accepted from her suitor costly presents, such as a complete dress, comprising even the shoes, made of gold and silver brocade. Here was an interest in Mme. Mazel's death quite as powerful as poor Lebrun's.

The Abbé Poulard had lately obtained the master-key which Lebrun had been made to give up. During his last meal with the murdered lady he repeatedly mentioned that he was going to sleep out that night. He had well known, at Madame Mazel's, the lackey Berry, afterward discharged for theft. Still he was not interrogated.

Another thing told much against him. Ever since the commission of the deed, he industriously spread strange and inconsistent reports respecting Lebrun. Sometimes, he accused him of being the sole agent in the murder, mixing up calumnious insinuations on the memory of his benefactress; sometimes, he charged him with complicity with Berry, whom the prosecution persisted in leaving in the shade. "The Dame Mazel," the ex-monk stated, "had a child in her youth by a grand seigneur, who left a considerable sum to bring it up. This child was no other than Berry, afterward lackey to his own mother. Lebrun, aware of his mistress's error, had revealed to Berry the secret of his birth, in the hope of making him his son-in-law. When driven from the maternal residence, Lebrun had tried to reinstate him, introducing him by night into his mother's bedroom. Berry had tried to soften her in vain. Yielding to her violent temper, she had seized him by the throat; on which he drew his knife in self-defence, and killed her without premeditation."

This absurd romance, combined with Poulard's interest in Mme. Mazel's death awakened the suspicion of the defence; but the prosecution would listen to nothing. The master-key was poor Lebrun's ruin. Of the eleven Judges, three voted for further inquiry, three for the preparatory "question" or torture, six for a sentence to death.

The sentence actually pronounced on the 18th of January, 1690, declared Lebrun "attained and convicted of having taken part in the murder of the Dame Mazel; in reparation of which he is condemned to make honorable amends, to be broken alive and to die on the wheel after the previous application of the ordinary and the extraordinary question to obtain the revelation of his accomplices; all his goods confiscated to the King, or to whom appertains the right, first mulcting them with the sum of five hundred francs of fine, in case the confiscation is not to the King's profit; eight hundred francs of civil reparation and damages to the Messieurs de Savonnieres; one hundred francs to pray God for the soul of the Dame Mazel; the said Lebrun declared unworthy of the dispositions and legacies made in his favor in the will of the said Dame Mazel, and condemned to all the costs; suspension of further inquiry against Madeleine Tisserel, wife of Lebrun, until after the execution."

Lebrun appealed against this sentence before the Tournelle. On the 22d of February, the affair was brought on for consideration. Twenty-two judges voted: two only for the confirmation of the sentence, four for further investigation, the remaining sixteen for the ordinary and extraordinary question. On the 23d, M. le Nain, reporter, proceeded to the application of the torture. The fearful sufferings of the rack were unable to extort from the unhappy man the confession of a crime which he had not committed.

On the 27th a definitive sentence was pronounced, quashing the sentence of death delivered by the Chatelet, and ordering further inquiries against Lebrun and his wife during the space of a year, Lebrun, meanwhile, to be detained in prison, and his wife to remain at liberty. The question of the nullity of the legacy, and of damages, was reserved. In consequence of this sentence Lebrun, who had hitherto been kept in strict seclusion, had at last the consolation of seeing his wife and friends. But he did not enjoy the favor long. His body had been crushed by rack, his spirit was broken down by grief. A week after the sentence he expired, protesting his innocence and pardoning his judges. It is to be remarked that public opinion, ready as it is to believe any accusation, never once admitted his culpability. His body was buried in front of the altar to the Virgin, in St. Barthelemy's Church. His funeral was attended by crowds of sorrowing relations and friends.

Scarcely was poor Lebrun laid in his grave when proofs of his innocence appeared in all directions. What a few persons had suspected, and what still fewer had clearly perceived, became evident to the eyes of the public at large. They found Berry. A lieutenant of the horse-patrol arrested him at Sens, where he lived by horse-dealing, on the 27th of March, a month after the sentence delivered at La Tournelle. When they laid hands upon him he offered the leader of the brigade a purse full of louis-d'ors if he would let him go. They found upon him a watch which Madame Mazel had worn the day before her death.

Berry (whose real name was Gerlat) was, as we have said, born at Bourges, where his father and mother still resided. His first situation had been with a canon in his native town; he then lived as domestic with a M. Benard de Rosé; and from thence he passed into Madame Mazel's service.

Transferred to Paris, several witnesses deposed that they had seen him there at the time of the murder. This he stoutly denied.

The facts imputed by public rumor to the Abbé Poulard were too grave and glaring to make it possible to refrain from arresting him. He was taken to the Conciergerie and confronted with Berry. From that moment all trace of him is lost. He disappeared and was never mentioned afterward. Doubtless, to avoid the scandal of an ecclesiastic's being mixed up with an affair of murder, perhaps also to avert a disgraceful exposure from the powerful family of the De Savonnières, they handed over the excommunicated monk to the tender mercies of the Church authorities.

As to Berry, he was left to his fate. His guilt became manifest as soon as people chose to see it. The shirt and the cravat had really belonged to him. The napkin twisted into a cap fitted his head exactly. The knife had been seen in his hands, and the victim's watch was found on his person. It was impossible to entertain a doubt. But had Lebrun been Berry's accomplice? The latter, unable to deny participating in the murder, endeavored, nevertheless, to accuse the valet-de-chambre of having suggested it; but on the day of his execution he acknowledged the truth, and relieved his conscience of that calumny. In the presence of Reporter Le Nain and Counselor Gilbert he made a circumstantial statement, from which it appears that he, Gerlat, *alias* Berry, was the sole perpetrator of the murder and the theft.

"I arrived in Paris," he said, "on Wednesday, the 23d of November, 1689, and put up at the sign of the Golden Wagon. My plans were laid. I was perfectly acquainted with the disposition and the habits of the Mazel establishment. The following Friday was the day I selected for the execution of my design. At dusk, I quickly slipped in by the great door, which was left open; there was nobody in the court. I then mounted noiselessly into the little attic which you reach by passing through the corn-loft. I remained there until Sunday, watching my opportunity, and living on some potatoes and a little bread which I had brought with me.

"On Sunday morning I was on the alert. At the first stroke of eleven I began my preparations; I knew well that at that hour Madame Mazel usually went to mass. I came down slowly from the attic, using every precaution. Madame's chamber was wide open, and nobody in it. From the dust, I judged that the maids had only just finished putting it to rights. Without loss of time, I tried to creep under the bed, but found it impossible to do so with my coat on. Fearing a surprise, I rapidly returned to the attic, where I took off my coat and under waistcoat, and came down again to the chamber in my shirt sleeves. It was still unoccupied.

"I slipped under the bed, and soon heard my former mistress come back from church. She fidgeted about, grumbled, scolded and made a fuss. I kept quiet and snug, holding my breath.

"She went to vespers. When I heard the carriage roll out at the great gate I came from under the bed, where I was ill at ease. My hat incommoded me, so I left it there and took a napkin from behind the looking-glass, and tied it up so as to form a cap. I also took advantage of the opportunity to tie up the bell-ropes to the curtain-rods.

"Evening was coming on; all was ready. I warmed myself and enjoyed a short doze in madame's arm-chair, until I heard the carriage roll into the court. I then got under the bed again, and remained there until midnight.

"Madame Mazel had been in bed an hour; I expected to find her fast asleep, but her eyes were wide open. She stared at me. 'I want money!' I said. She tried to sit up in the bed. 'Don't call out, madame,' I said to her, softly. 'If you call out, I will kill you!' She stretched out her arm, but could not reach the bell-ropes. She began screaming 'Help! help!' At that, seeing that her fright prevented her listening to reason, I drew my knife and gave her several stabs. She made a slight attempt to defend herself; but soon, her strength failing, she sank down in the bed with her face on the counterpane. If she had not screamed, I should not have killed her.

"That done, I lighted a candle and took from the bedside the key of the closet. In the closet I found the keys of the strong-box, which I opened without any difficulty. I took all the gold there was in a purse; it might amount to five or six thousand francs. I put that sum into a linen bag which I took out of the strong-box, and in which there was a little gold. I then closed the strong-box, and put the keys in their place in the closet, where I found a watch which tempted me.

"I put the key of the closet close to the bed in its usual place; I threw my knife into the fire. As to my cravat, and the napkin which I made into a cap, I cannot tell how I lost them. I took my hat from under the bed and left the chamber, the key of which I found on a seat close to the door. I made use of it to shut the door, fearing if I pulled the door without the key, to make too much noise. The door of the ante-chamber was shut; I opened it, and left it open.

"I then returned to the little attic; it was bright moonlight. I saw that my hands were all red, and I washed them with my urine. I took off my shirt and left it under the straw. I do not know whether I also left my cravat or collar there. I put on my under waistcoat and coat without any shirt, and went down stairs. It might then be an hour after midnight. I went to the street door and felt if it was bolted; finding it unbolted, I opened the wicket door and went out, leaving the door open.

"In case of the bolts being close, I had brought a rope ladder, by which I meant to descend from one of the first-floor windows. If I could not do that, I should have followed the rain-gutter of the great attic until I found an entrance into some neighboring house. Once out of doors, I threw the key of the chamber into a cellar in the Rue de Maçon, and returned to the Golden Wagon. A half-asleep maid-servant let me in, and I then went to bed."

On concluding this general confession, Berry added: "What I have just stated is as true as that God is in Heaven and that I hold this crucifix in my hands." He said nothing about family complicities or promptings, which were supposed to be at the bottom of the affair; at least, it he did, all that part of the business was suppressed. Berry was executed. He died with courage.

Lebrun's innocence being completely proved, the rehabilitation of his memory, the restitution of the widow's property and the payment of his legacy ought not to have met with the slightest difficulty; nevertheless, by a monstrous abuse of power, seven whole months passed away without the widow's being able to obtain redress. By tormenting and intimidating the unhappy woman, they tried to frighten her into stopping the action for damages which she brought against M. de Savonnières. The civil court had condemned Lebrun to the cruel torture which was the cause of his death. It was at least bound to make the widow the only possible reparation—an indemnity. M. de Savonnières was mean enough not to understand that obligation. He resisted the claim for damages.

On the 30th of March, 1694, a decree of the Parlement reinstated Lebrun's memory, and, in spite of Counselor de Savonnières resistance, confirmed the legacy of six thousand francs.

But the de Savonnières carried every other point. They were simply sentenced to pay the costs and the interest on the sum bequeathed from the 27th of November, 1689. The torture and death of the honest servant, the ruin of his family, counted for nothing. M. de Savonnières was a magistrate, influential, rich, held in high consideration; the valet's widow might deem herself fortunate in being able to obtain even partial justice. This is one of the cases which, constantly accumulating in number and never decreasing in iniquity, tended to bring about the terrible social revolt known as the First French Revolution.

---

* "When you call to pay a visit, knock or ring very gently, just enough to make yourself heard. Formerly it was considered *bon ton* to do no more than *scratch* at a great man's door."—*La Politesse Française, par E. Muller.*

ARE THE CHILDREN AT HOME?

From the Atlantic Monthly, for November.

Each day when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in his easy-chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life,
Ringing with girlish laughter,
Echoing boyish strife,
We two are waiting together;
And oft, as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! are the children home?"

"Yes, love!" I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago;"—
And I sing, in my quivering treble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
Home in a better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears!
Where the smile of God is on them
Through all the Summer years!
I know!—yet my arms are empty
That fondly folded seven,
And the mother heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes, in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skies:
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blessed.

With never a cloud upon them,
I see their radiant brows:
My boys that I gave to freedom,—
The red sword sealed their vows!
In a tangled Southern forest,
Twin brothers, bold and brave,
They fell; and the flag they died for,
Thank God! floats over their grave.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night.
They tell me his mind is failing,
But I smile at idle fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the Summer sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer, with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear! they are all at home!"

WITCH-MURDERS IN INDIA.

From the Cornhill Magazine for October.

It has been supposed that the great assemblies of people from every part of India at Juggernaut, and other such sacred spots, induces these outbreaks of cholera, and that the pilgrims on their return journey carry the seeds of the disease with them. There is no doubt truth in this: but cholera, as before remarked, seems to obey no laws, and sets at naught all the precautions which human skill can devise. It may consequently be imagined how intense a dread the people have of an outbreak of cholera; and seeing how unsparing a scourge it is, it may not be unnatural that they should believe witchcraft to be at the bottom of it. Their theory of witchcraft is simple and horrible. They imagine that there exists a certain "Devi," a demon of most blood-thirsty propensities, who possesses an insatiable craving for human flesh. In order to appease this appetite, he selects from any village he thinks will suit him, one or more women—old or young, he is not particular—and enlists them in his service; he endows them with supernatural powers, with that of the evil eye, and enables them at will to produce cholera. In consideration of the powers bestowed on them, the witches are under an engagement to kill off as many people by cholera for the demon's especial eating as he shall think sufficient. The witch herself is supposed to partake, and may sometimes be discovered drinking the life-blood of her own relatives. Sometimes men are also said to be enlisted in this diabolical cause; but the demon on the whole seems to prefer the women, as being more easy to deal with. The consequences of branding any one as a witch are, of course, more onerous; and while such a state of things lasts it may easily be conceived how readily any malicious person may revenge himself on his neighbors. No sooner does the first case of cholera appear in the village than the men hold a council, at which the head of the village presides, to determine on what is best to be done. It is, perhaps, decided that the village divinity must be propitiated. So a procession sets out, with as much noise of tom-toms, conchs, and other barbarous music as can be made, to the place where the god has his abode,—usually immediately beyond the precincts of the village, under some large banyan or peepul tree. After much music has been perpetrated, garlands of yellow flowers are hung round the neck of the deity, libations of water are poured over him, and he is plentifully anointed with red ochre. More flowers are scattered over him and around him; offerings of fruit piled on large plantain-leaves are deposited near him, together with several earthen jars of water; and if necessity demands and the means of the community admit of it, some large sacrifice, as a sheep or goat, is made. The procession then marches through the village with horrid noise of tom-tom, and what is commonly called the cholera horn, and the people disperse to await the result of their propitiatory offerings. When some time has elapsed, and the cholera, instead of decreasing, as it obviously should have done had the god been well disposed toward his people, appears to increase in violence and to grow daily more formidable in its attacks, the inhabitants get panic-stricken, and giving up appeals to the clemency of their god as hopeless, agree among themselves that witchcraft must be at work.

At length, either from a spirit of malice, a desire for revenge, or simply for the sake of obtaining a victim, it is whispered about the village that the wife and daughter perhaps of some villager are the culprits, that they are in daily intercourse with the demon, and for his benefit are spreading abroad the dreaded cholera; it may even be asserted of them that they have been seen to drink the blood of their victims. It may chance that the innocent objects of all this popular indignation are sitting quietly in their hut about the time—as the expressive native idiom has it—"of lamp-lighting." They have been, perhaps, hard at work all day, and are preparing the scanty evening meal of rice and dhal, or cakes of coarse flour, for the husband and father not yet returned from his labor in the fields. Suddenly a gang of men, savage and desperate-looking, enter the hovel, and drag away the two women, heedless of their cries and vehement declarations of innocence. They have no need, poor creatures, to ask what the reason of this sudden visit may be; they know full well that it is a question of witchcraft, and perhaps one of violent death to them.

The modes of torture usually adopted for witches vary somewhat according to the particular province and district in which they are employed. In former days, under the beneficent rule of the rajahs, when no one, from the rajah to the ryot, had any fear of gods or men before his eyes, and when atrocities of all kinds were the rule rather than the exception, it was the custom to tie up witches in skins, and throw them alive into the water. Sometimes, by way of a little gentle torture, they were crammed into a small chamber full of cobras, where they first half died of fright, and then quite died of snake-bites. Now-a-days, however, the first thing to be done in all such cases is a flogging with castor-oil rods. The women are in the first instance reasoned with and told that denial is useless; of course they are witches, have dealings with the demon, and have, in short, together with him, drunk the blood and eaten the flesh of numbers of the departed villagers. The women naturally deny the charge vehemently. They are forthwith disrobed and hung, very often head downward, on to a horizontal bamboo, placed some ten or twelve feet from the ground, on two perpendicular ones planted firmly in the earth. They are then swung slowly backward and forward, while the neighbors, armed with their castor-oil rods, stand in rows on either side, and give each a blow as she swings past; and the castor-oil rod is, in willing hands, capable of inflicting very severe punishment.

When the victims are half dead from the beating and from suffocation, they are taken down and dragged off to some neighboring hovel while further tortures are being prepared. At this stage of the proceedings, perhaps, some more experienced or long-headed member of the company hints that the Sirkar (*i. e.* Government) may object to their arrangements; for the Sirkar, it is well known, *does* (though it is very unaccountable) object to people being punished and put to death, unless for proven offences and by competent authority. He, however, is silenced by the remark that if the Sirkar catches them, why then they must be caught; in the meantime, is their blood to be drunk and their village destroyed by witches? Some one else then suggests that burning with hot irons is a good way of making witches confess. So fires are lighted and pieces of old iron put in to be heated, and when all is ready the unfortunate victims are again brought out, and are oftentimes very cruelly and brutally burned on their necks and heads with the red-hot irons. Another mode of torture is to cover the face and neck with cotton-wool and then set fire to it, or to heat a brass candlestick to a white heat and compel the accused to carry it about until the hand is nearly burnt off. Another plan is to hang the witch from the bamboo above mentioned by the arms, to attach heavy weights to the feet, and to dash them about until the joints are ready to give way. The wretched creatures are kept all this time without food, water or sleep, and are beaten during the intervals of other punishments with the all-powerful castor-oil rod. In their agony the victims very often declare that they really have a compact with a demon, and disclose horrible particulars as to the banquets they share with him. At last it happens that one or perhaps both of the women die under the cruel treatment they have received, and then the assembly is struck with a guilty fear. The bodies must be buried or got rid of in some way or other, and that it is a very difficult thing to accomplish. No one who has any respect for his caste or himself will stretch out a hand to bury a witch—it would be endless pollution to think of it. The affair must be kept quiet, however; there must be no delay, for if it does come to the ears of the Sirkar, it will go hard with the murderers. So a couple of men of the lowest caste to be found in the village are induced by threats and bribes to drag away the bodies and throw them into some neighboring ditch, or into a nullah or a tank even, of which the water is little used, and so the tragedy ends—for a time at least. The murderers are then all sworn to secrecy, and go to their homes, hoping that cholera at any rate after this night's work will disappear. When matters are not carried quite so far as this, they content themselves with beating the supposed witches and turning them and their families out into the jungles, forbidding them ever again to approach the village; to prevent their doing so, they pull down their huts. The outcasts wander into the jungles and die very soon of starvation or cholera.

Richardson and His Admirer.—In 1748, when Richardson, the novelist, was fifty-nine years of age, his unconquerable vanity led him into a long platonic correspondence with one of his numerous female admirers—a Lady Bradsheigh, the wife of a Leicestershire baronet, who had written to him in a sentimentally coquettish manner under the assumed name of Mrs. Balfour. The lady began the playful correspondence, after the appearance of the fourth volume of *Clarissa Harlow*, by begging the author not to make the catastrophe fatal to the happiness of Clarissa and Lovelace.

"May the hatred," she says with pretty enthusiasm—"may the hatred of all the young, beautiful and virtuous for ever be your portion, and may your eyes never behold anything but age and deformity! May you meet with applause only from envious old maids, surly bachelors and tyrannical parents! May you be doomed to the company of such, and after death may their ugly souls haunt you! Now make Lovelace and Clarissa unhappy if you dare."

What a charming defiance!

The lady comes to town, and Richardson sends her his verbal portrait, that she may know her correspondent if he passes her on his way to his house at Fulham.

The picture is clear in its color and sharp in its outline as a study by Teniers. He describes himself as "short, rather plump than emaciated, about five foot five inches high; fair wig, lightish cloth coat, all black besides; with one hand generally in his bosom, the other with a cane in it, which he leans upon under the skirts of his coat usually, that it may imperceptibly serve him as a support when attacked by sudden tremors or startings and dizziness; and of a light-brown complexion, teeth not yet failing him; smooth-faced and ruddy-cheeked; at some times looking to be about sixty-five, at other times much younger; a regular, even pace, stealing away ground rather than seeming to get rid of it; a gray eye, too often over-clouded by mistiness from the head; by chance lively, very lively it will be if he have hope of serving a lady whom he loves and honors: his eye is always on the ladies."

The worthy old Malvolio then goes on to describe how he reviews the ladies he meets in the Mall, first glancing at their feet, his eye then rising slowly to their faces—if the first look invites curiosity.

The lady also attempts her own portrait, with an affected self-depreciation which is delightfully dishonest. She is of middle age, not remarkably ill-favored; has a face of a brown wainscot color (a charming brunette, no doubt,) —and so on, in a very pretty inventory. We are afraid this wicked Mistress Page made rather a fool of the gallant vain old gentleman; for he seems to have spent hours promenading the Mall in hopes of either seeing the fair incognita, or being seen by her. His walks to North End were much delayed by his platonic anxieties, and he begs—but in vain—for an interview or a visit. Once, she writes, she felt all in a flutter, as she walked the Mall yesterday with some friends, at seeing some one very like her correspondent approach; but then he had a whitish and not a gray coat. Into much mischievous entanglement of innocent coquetting did this cruel Lady Brashleigh lead the worthy old printer of Salisbury-square. She meets her but he does not recognise her. She describes the mole on his left cheek to show that she has really seen him, and then talks of his picture at Mr. Highmore's, where perhaps the tormenting, flattering creature after all obtained this hint. Then he invites her and her "dear man" down to North End, and she invites him down to Lancashire, where she does not really live. If he had been Lovelace himself, the lady could not have vexed and fretted him more cruelly. This treatment would have ruffled the temper even of that intolerably respectable prig, Sir Charles Grandison. After all, we believe they never met.

BY THE SEA-SIDE.

From the Lover's Diary, by Alice Cary.

Come out to the side of the sea, my love,
Come out to the side of the sea;
The sun is set, and the stars are met,
And the winds and the waves agree;
But star so bright nor wave so light
Brings pleasure or peace to me.
O come, for I sit and wait, alone,
On the rocks by the side of the sea!

I am going down in my memory
To the blessed long ago,
When the golden ground of the buttercups
Was dashed with the daisies' snow.
And I'm thinking of all you said to me,
And if it were true or no,
While I watch the tide as it runs away
From the beach so black and low.

If I should die, my love, my sweet,
Die of your smile forlorn,
Bury me here by the side of the sea,
Where all my joy was born.
Where the waves shall make my lullaby,
And the winds from night till morn
Shall say to the rocks, "He is gone to sleep
Where all his joy was born."

Old Houses in Massachusetts.—There are a few houses now standing in this part of Massachusetts which were erected previous to the year 1700. It is said that the oldest wooden house in the United States is the "Minot House," in Dorchester. It was built in 1633, and rents to-day for $80 a year. It was the headquarters of Gen. Washington, for a season, during the Revolution, and was once defended by Mrs. Minot alone when attacked by Indians. The oldest house in Gloucester, Mr. Babson thinks, is the "Card Mansion," a few rods south of the eastern end of Front-street. It was built without doubt before the year 1700. In size, form and internal arrangement it is a specimen of the best houses of the time of its erection; and as such, and as the only architectural relic of the early period of the history of the place, an engraving of it is presented on the 452d page of Mr. Babson's valuable work.

The Craddock Mansion, in Medford, Mass., was erected in 1634. Rev. Charles Brooks, in his History of Medford, expresses the opinion that this ancient structure is one of the oldest in the United States that retains its original form. Its walls, which are yet strong, are eighteen inches thick. This seat of the old Governor is one of the most precious relics of antiquity in New-England.

One of the oldest houses still standing in New-England is in the town of Medfield, Mass., eighteen miles southwest of Boston. It was standing when the principal part of the town was built by the Indians in 1676, and consequently must be more than one hundred and ninety-one years old. It is an interesting specimen of one of the early styles of building. It is twenty-four by fourteen and a half feet; ten feet from the ground to the eaves; and twelve feet from the eaves to the top of the roof.

There is no house in Newburyport that was erected about the year 1700, on the estate formerly owned by Mr. Edwin Rawson, the noted Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts.

There is an ancient stone house on "Pettingill's (formerly Pierce's) farm in Newbury, which was built about 1660 or 1670. It was used for many years as a place to store the town's powder. This house was occupied by the ancestors of Franklin Pierce, Ex-President of the United States.

There is a portion of a house now standing in Marshfield, Mass., built by Peregrine White, the first male child born of English parents in New-England. It is now used as the kitchen of a dwelling erected to connect with it.

The old house on the Watertown road, opposite the ancient burial ground, according to tradition was the residence of Rev. Geo. Phillips, the first minister of Watertown and ancestor of the Phillips family in this State. He died in 1644. This house has been somewhat modernized in its external appearance. According to the old style the second story projected over the first, but that has been made into a modern piazza. The interior retains many marks of its antiquity. By a record in "Prince's Annals," Mr. Phillip's first house was burnt in 1630, and this was probably his second house, built on the parsonage lot. It stands back from the road and still makes a very respectable appearance.—*Boston Transcript.*

Women and the Fashions.—It is the eternal, heaven-decreed, anti-Mill law that women should be dependent, and poor, and vain; and their dependence, their poverty, and their vanity make them all the more adorable, because we know that these spring, not from selfishness, but from desire to give delight to men. They are deliciously poor. They will borrow sixpence from you without shame; and if they have fifty thousand pounds, they will come and cast the money into your lap and say, "There, dear; pay off the nasty mortgages, and then take me out for a walk." They only want to be taken out for a walk to look at the bonnet-shops. If there be cash about, they will have a bonnet—the best that money can buy. If the funds be at low-water, they will "take it out of the bonnets" by looking at them. I have known a "nice woman" who had not the slightest hesitation in eating partridges at twelve-and-sixpence a brace, but who was perfectly content to dine on a basin of water-gruel—so long as you took her out for a walk. You must take her out for a walk. The nice woman forgives everything but neglect. Pay her attention, and she will forgive, forgive, forgive for ever and ever. Neglect or scorn her, or decline to admire the new collar and cuffs she has bought for one-and-elevenpence-halfpenny in Newington Causeway, and she will hate you worse than Mrs. Potiphar hated Joseph. What is the usual complaint of an ill-used woman against a man? It is not "He beats me;" "He swears at me;" "He has spent all my money." It is "He doesn't care for me." The woman likes to be poor. She likes to beg. She likes to have nothing, and that everything should come from you. She would nibble the bread out of your mouth if you would let her. She triumphs in "carneying" you out of a five-pound note. I do verily believe that she will cheat you a little if she has a chance. If you are wealthy and generous, you may cover her with all the gems Mr. Hancock has to sell. You may pour on, and she will endure. But fall you into poverty—be you proscribed, be unhappy, be distressed, and away go the diamonds and the cashmeres to Mine Uncle—away go Vanity and Caprice; and you have by your side a patient little soul in a cotton-print, who will wash and mangle and iron and starch—who will peel potatoes and broil red herrings—who will stitch her fingers to the bone in the making of soldiers' jackets to buy you bread. I believe that Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, would do this; and "Nancy," the burglar's sweetheart in *Oliver Twist*, could do no more. It is the nature of womankind. There are exceptions to the rule; but the exceptions are scarcely women.—*Belgravia for October.*

Simonides, the Impostor.—He comes from the Island of Syrene, opposite Caria, and made his first public appearance at Athens, where he offered some MSS. for sale, which he said had been carried off secretly from Mount Athos. A commission, which was engaged to examine them, reported favorably, especially upon a MS. of Homer, which accordingly was purchased at a high price. Before very long it was discovered that the text of this ancient MS. was Wolf's, with all the *errata*. Next he appeared at Constantinople, where he tried hieroglyphics, cuneiform inscriptions, and Armenian history, but somewhat unsucessfully. Nothing daunted, he tried a new device, and came out as another Douster Swivel. He declared that at a certain spot an Arabic MS. in Syriac characters would be discovered by digging. Workmen were accordingly employed, Simonides himself not being allowed to descend. By and by a pause was made for luncheon, and not long afterward Simonides called out, "There it is; bring it up." The soil about it, however, was quite different from that of the ground. The workmen were grinning, and when interrogated confessed that during luncheon the Greek came out for a short time, jumped into the pit, and began to burrow. He next made his appearance in England with, amongst other wonderful treasures, the MS. of Homer on serpent's skin, which professed to have been sent from Chios to Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus. This and several others he persuaded Sir Thomas Phillips to purchase. Almost the only libraries which he failed in cheating were the British Museum and the Bodleyan. On visiting the latter place he showed some fragments of MSS. to Mr. Coxe, who assented to their belonging to the twelfth century. "And these, Mr. Coxe, belong to the tenth or eleventh century?" "Yes, probably." "And now, Mr. Coxe, let me show you a very ancient and valuable MS. I have for sale, and which ought to be in your library. To what century do you consider this belongs?" "This, Mr. Simonides, I have no doubt," said Mr. Coxe, "belongs to the nineteenth century." The Greek and his MS. disappeared.—*Cornhill Magazine for October.*

The French Cæsar.—The material progress of France under the present Empire has been so great that no man with eyes to see or ears to hear can deny it. We are told that Augustus found Rome of brick and left it of marble. The same praise may be given to Napoleon III.—not only as regards Paris but as regards almost all France. And there has been order in his time under which trade has flourished and France, for the time, has become wealthy. To us, who are deeply in love with self-government, it seems passing strange that so great a people should submit themselves to the will of one man; but when we perceive, and acknowledge, as we are bound to do, how greatly the prestige of the nation has been increased under this rule, we can hardly wonder that they should also be in love with their Empire. And we must remember that it has sprung, by no unnatural birth, from their often-expressed desire for equality. A cry was made for "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality." Of liberty the Frenchman finds that he has, at any rate, so much that he can live nearly as he lists while he obeys the laws. That fraternity is to be produced by no form of government he is by this time aware. But under the Empire equality of a certain nature has been achieved. In order to obtain this he is willing to acknowledge one superior, and to regard as a part of that great One the counselors, the generals, the favorites, the parasites, and the creatures with which a one so great must of necessity be encumbered. Under the Emperor and his Court all men are equal; and thus one of the fondest dreams of democracy is, after a fashion, fulfilled. Many an American will tell you, being much in the dark as to liberty, caring nothing for fraternity, but revering equality in his very soul, that the present Government of France is of all Governments the best, because equality has been attained. Under this Government no subject is greater than another, and there is, at any rate, ease for an obedient people.—"*Saint Paul's," edited by Anthony Trollope.*

Napoleon's Work Cabinet.—It is a curious fact that Napoleon III. has preserved all the furniture used by him during his exile, and that the *cabinet du travail* of the Emperor at the Tuileries is a small room with a single window, containing a shabby book-case without glass doors, on the shelves of which may be seen the old books which Prince Napoleon carried about with him wherever he went. Between this and another book-case are some meerschaum pipes, the companions of other days, unused now, by order of Dr. Conneau, who strictly forbids smoking in any form. The second book-case is of mahogany, handsome, but very plain, ornamented with brass mouldings. A few valuable pictures and two or three portraits cover the rest of the walls. The Imperial bureau occupies the centre of this small room, and is laden with portfolios, books of reference, maps, &c. An arm-chair of the "style empire" is placed opposite, and three other chairs complete the furniture of the apartment where is woven the intricate threads of diplomacy which spread like a network over the whole of Europe. His Majesty wears an old paletôt during his hours of work that his Ministers would utterly disdain. Their *cabinets du travau*, be it remarked, are furnished with the utmost magnificence.

William the Conqueror's Tomb.—There is food enough for reverie in this grand old church of William the Conqueror for those who cherish historic memories. Men built well in his days, and here we look still on the very lines they conceived, the very stones they piled in the vast nave, the lofty vaults the noble transepts. The large simplicity of the plan strikes us with grave admiration. The spaces, the masses, are perfectly distributed and combined. There are neglect and dust; there are the traces of violent ravage, of war, of revolution; but there is no mean attempt at restoration to vex us, and no profusion of ornament to distract. Outside, Vandalism has been active and methodical in constructing even more than in destroying; but within, this finest and most ancient of the Norman basilicas has suffered chiefly from being let alone. Long ago, in the wars of religion in the sixteenth century, the ashes of the founder were scattered to the four winds; but an inscription in black marble marks the place of his sepulchre in front of the high altar, signifying that there had been buried, in 1087, the invincible William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy and King of England.—*All the Year Round.*

Prof. Faraday.—It is remarkable that Faraday should have devoted himself to just those branches of physical inquiry commonly thought to demand a considerable acquaintance with mathematics, not being a mathematician. The circumstance has been stated on good authority that Faraday boasted on a certain occasion of having only once in the course of his life performed a mathematical calculation; *that once was when he turned the handle of Babbage's calculating machine.* Be that as it may, perhaps no other man ever went through an equal range of investigation in sciences having a mathematical foundation without mathematical aid. Here again a certain similarity between the English philosopher and Goethe is recognizable. "The mathematicians laughed at me," the latter is reported to have said, "when I began to examine into the laws of light; but many of them have come round to my way of thinking."—*Belgravia for October.*

Eccentric Habits of an Editor.—The personal and domestic habits of Mr. Black, even in London and while editor of such a journal, were not only characterized by the simplicity of his early life, but by an eccentricity in which few but himself would have ventured to indulge. Instead of having a separate mansion of his own, where he could receive his titled friends, or play the corteous patron before admiring dependants, he dwelt at his workshop, occupying the higher story of the office of the *Morning Chronicle*, in Norfolk-street, Strand. He was twice married, but his first marriage was under circumstances of which little is known. The second Mrs. Black was Miss Cromeck, sister of the artist of that name residing in Newman-street, Oxford-street, where Black was a temporary lodger. This person is described as a woman of remarkable appearance, in person something like Meg Merrilies in the tale of *Guy Mannering*. The style of living followed by the pair in the garrets of Norfolk-street was such as to amaze strangers and amaze their acquaintances. The walls of the rooms were wainscotted with books, the floors were thickly carpeted, or rather paved, with the same commodities, and between the piles and pyramids it was a task of difficulty for the visitor to thread his way. Even in the bedrooms, the sides of the bed itself were blocked up with such stockades of volumes that to enter it laterally was impossible, and the pair were obliged to effect a lodgment by creeping in at one end of it. And these books were not to be moved or dusted by any hand but his own. In his walks Black's constant companion was a large Newfoundland dog, named *Cato*, whom he used to tug along from one book-stall to another, or to run with to and from Blackheath and London at all hours of the night.—*Scottish Biographical Dictionary.*

The Abbey of Fontevrault.—The Abbey of Fontevrault was the rightful mausoleum—while England held so many provinces in France, and especially Anjou—of the founder of the royal line of Plantagenet; and from his rock built castle on the Vienne to the deep solitude and long-drawn aisles of that sanctuary was but a brief passage when the "greatest Prince of his time for wisdom, virtue and ability" (I quote the language of Hume) had in Chinon's chapel yielded up his spirit to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords; and, when Richard, in his gory bed at Chalus, had bequeathed his entrails to the people of Poitou, in testimony of the contempt with which he had long held them, and his ("lion") heart to his loved Rouen that had been ever true to him, he gave his body to Fontevrault, to be laid by his father; relying upon death to bring near to each other in permanence those which life had failed to bind in parental and filial affection. Eleanor of Guienne had even in life made Fontevrault her last resting-place upon earth. The fatal gift of beauty that had made Louis VII. eye even Saladin with the frown of jealousy, and repudiate the loveliest of queens, proved but too hostile, in time, for Henry's peace. Her own intolerance of any rival in his regard, and her ambition as the sovereign heiress of the richest province of France, estranged her from her second consort before he attained mid-age, and made her own lot desolate through fifteen years of imposed surveillance. But in their sepulchre 'they were not divided.' She now lies at his side, and, after the fitful fever of her existence, seems in her yet unblemished counterfeit to sleep well. The calm on that sweet countenance is expressive of rest and peace in the last long repose of death. Till I had narrowly examined and in many places touched this recumbent figure, I believed it to have been sculptured, as the other three are, in stone. It is carved in oak: thus long preserved, no doubt, by painting. Isabelle of Angouleme, second Queen of John, and daughter-in-law of Henry, is represented in the fourth sepulchral image; the mute memorial of a union on which, considering her consort's detested character, no blessing could descend; on whose unhappiness all France reflected with dismay and grief; on whose defiance of Holy Church the Pope denounced fierce vengeance; but she, too, lay down to die in France, and her *vraisemblance* in Fontevrault Chapel is that of one to whom nature seems to have done with all resentments. All four bodies had lain at one period in distinct tombs in this St. Denis of the Plantagenets; but Princess Jeanne de Bourbon caused them to be exhumed and deposited in one, with inscriptions to their memory. A quasi-fatality, however, seemed still to cling to the sepulchred dead; and in the vicissitudes and periodical dispersions of all that was sacred in life or death, that befel France in the course of six centuries, the mouldering remains were eventually lost sight of, and the place where their dust resolved itself to dust, no man knoweth. The mediæval *status* alone remain, and even these were not permitted to rest where the revolution of 1792-3 had left them. In the "citizen kingship" reign of Louis Philippe they were sent for and conveyed to Paris, and being carried into the gallery where artists are lodged in the Louvre for the express purpose of restoring damaged works of ancient or modern art, a new, but utterly uncalled for, coat of paint and gilding was then and there laid on, with the intent of their being transferred, not, indeed, to Fontevrault, but to the museum at Versailles—with no more regard to their sanctity as relics entitled to be preserved, if not religiously enshrined in a consecrated building, than if they had been mere artistic copies or *facsimiles*.—*Nooks and Corners in Old France.*

LOVE'S FLOWER-GARDEN.

From Belgravia for October.

I planted a garden for you, Love—
A garden deep down in my heart:
Wild wishes I scattered and true love,
With tear-drops that bud when we part;
And I never was weary of sowing
Heart-whispers, with tendrils to cling;
And I sat down and longed for the blowing,
And sigh'd for the kisses of Spring.

She came, and our knees bent before her,
My flow'rets leapt up from their bed,
When she summon'd them forth to adore her
For the blue of her hyacinth head;
And I cried to sweet Summer to linger,
When she shone with her glories untold:
Your lips were rose-touch'd with her finger,
Your tresses regilt with her gold.

Sad Autumn came stealthily creeping,
With its ruin of russet and pain;
And the love which had blossom'd lay sleeping,
Or stoop'd with the weight of the rain.
Red leaves fell in sorrow around us,
And under the ear was the blight;
The fire of the roses which bound us
Died out in the dark of the night.

O pitiless Winter and cruel,
To slay what the Autumn laid low!
The flame was alive, but the fuel
Was crush'd with the weight of your snow.
Not a trace of the Spring and its blue, Love;
Not a flow'r from the Summer to save:
I can twine but a garland of yew, Love;
My garden is changed to a grave!

Russia Under the Emperor Paul.—While Souvarof was conducting the Russian armies into unfamiliar latitudes, and bearing away the palm of victory from adversaries unaccustomed to defeat, Paul, unhappily for himself and Russia, was yielding more and more to the extravagant impulses of a tyrannical temper. Punishment and reward were lavished in obedience to the first promptings of unreflecting wrath or favoritism. The places at Court ordinarily reserved for the oldest families in the Empire were bestowed upon subalterns selected from the house-servants, in whose presence he felt under no restraint. At the memorable siege of Bender, the Russians, urged to extreme measures by an obstinate defence, had slaughtered the women and children. A young Tartar moved the heart of the victors by his beauty, and his childhood grace turned aside the mortal blow. Prince Repna paid his ransom, and made a present of him to Catharine II.; and Catharine, in turn, gave him her son, under the name of Koutaisof. Paul took a fancy to him, made him his favorite *valet de chambre*, and the confidant, now of his pleasures, and now of his murmurs against his mother. When Paul finally ascended the throne, he bestowed upon him one title after another, until he had raised him to the position of a Narishkin. Koutaisof flattered Paul, and everybody else flattered Koutaisof. Thenceforward the Imperial caprice knew no bounds. One day, ukases interdicted pantaloons and frock-coats; the next, the universities were forbidden to employ the word revolution in speaking of the courses of the stars. Police regulations were multiplied to infinity, entailing intolerable vexations. An order, posted in the public squares of the capital, enjoined that, whenever the Emperor passed through the streets, whether on foot—which was comparatively rare—or on horseback or in a carriage—which was happening continually—everyone should stop; descend from his carriage, if riding; uncover, take off his pelisse, and remain with bowed head while His Majesty passed. A young merchant, for an involuntary transgression, was sentenced to fifty blows of the knout, a punishment all but mortal. A young lady, known and beloved at the Court, saw her carriage seized by the Police for the same offence, and fainted. Her indignant family hastened to appeal to the Emperor. Paul took grave cognizance of the facts, pardoned the coachman on condition of his joining the army, exempted the carriage and horses from confiscation, but sentenced the young lady to eight days of seclusion for her failure in decorum, and administered the same corrective to an aunt who had adopted her, for having taught her ill.

The Emperor disciplined his own family no less severely. A single slip in etiquette, an irregularity in the manner of kissing the hand, drew down upon the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses several days, and sometimes a week, of arrest. The Grand Dukes were the victims of incessant military parades. Alexander excelled in the drill, and Constantine was unequaled as a drummer.

An equally minute surveillance was exercised over all the different army corps far and near. Officers were seized without warning, thrown into sledges, and dragged breathless before Courts-martial, sometimes into the very presence of the Emperor. Hesitancy or intimidation was considered equivalent to confession, and the most rigorous sentences were pronounced without appeal. One day the Emperor charged Gen. Swetchine with the execution of a cruel arrest upon a certain Colonel. The General repaired to the parade-ground; walked up to the victim, who was already stripped to the waist; and said, "Here's your sword. Now leave St. Petersburgh instantly! The Emperor pardons you." Retracing his steps, the General goes up to the Emperor's apartments. "Sire, here is my head! I have not executed your Majesty's orders. The Colonel is free, I have restored him to life and honor. Now let the blow fall on me instead!" The Emperor pressed the General's arm violently, hesitated and said, "You have done well! I regretted not having spoken to the Grand Duke Alexander on the subject." And he added, "Let this, at least, never be known in St. Petersburgh!"

The conduct of foreign affairs was as rash and inconsequent as the internal administration of the Empire. Dissatisfied with the proceedings of Austria in Italy, and irritated against England on the subject of the Isle of Malta, Paul suddenly recalled his armies, tore up his treaties, ordered the Bourbons to quit his dominions, and opened negotiations with the First Consul, in which he was pleased to display a chivalrous enthusiasm. There was a caricature circulated in Europe at that period, representing the Czar bearing upon one side of his face, Order; on the other, Counter-order; and on the forehead, Disorder.—*Life of Mme. Swetchine.*

A Venerable Composer.—The venerable Auber, ten years older than Rossini, has a new opera in rehearsal, which, he says, will be his last. It is to be called *Un Jour de Bonheur.* A young *artiste*, hitherto only heard at concerts, Mme. Cremieux, will be intrusted with the prima donna's part. Auber, who, according to the inscription on the *façade* of the new opera, was born in 1782, and is consequently 85 years old, gets up at 5 in the morning to work at his composition, and every afternoon he may be seen holding the ribbons behind a pair of particularly high-spirited horses, bowling along at the rate of twelve miles an hour in the Bois de Boulogne.

The Crown Prince of Prussia.—To complete the great work of the union of Germany which King William, of Prussia, has begun, and which was concecrated in the seven days' battle on the plains of Bohemia and on the Maine, must be the grand problem which Frederick William must solve. Although King William still holds the sword and sceptre in a strong hand, yet in questions pertaining to the future the glance must ever be directed to his son, and Germany dare rest in perfect confidence when it looks at this Prince of the Hohenzollern House, who, although scarcely 35 years old, can already look back on a glorious and eventful life.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nikolaus Karl, born on the memorable day of the battle of the 18th October, 1831, is the only son of the reigning King William, and received, like all Princes of the Royal House, a military education from his early youth. This his father conscientiously looked after, and spared no endeavor to give to the future heir of the throne a high intellectual and moral culture.

At 17 the Crown Prince visited the University of Bonn, where he attended the lectures precisely as any other student, and here, as well as during his entire education, was allowed to adopt the plain citizen customs. On his return from Bonn, the Prince went into the First Regiment of Guards at Potsdam as a private, and thus began, as is the custom with Prussian Princes, at the lowest grade. After a year he was elected commander, and appeared at the Court festivities, where his attractive, gay and genuinely manly qualities won all hearts; also on his frequent appearances in public he quickly made himself beloved. He was sent on his travels to finish his education and spent a long time in Italy. The wishes of the Royal House were in the highest grade realized when, after his sojourn in England, he engaged himself to the Princess Royal Victoria. The marriage took place in January, 1858. The political situation in Prussia directed notice more and more to the Crown Prince, who, when his father received the regency from his brother, was placed still nearer the throne. Men at that time were looking anxiously toward the future. The reaction from the Manteuffel system was very great, and as it became broken and the change of system was essentially attributed to the mother of the Crown Prince, her influence on him gave ground to hope for better times. The Princess, the free daughter of England, could but stand strengtheningly and encouragingly by the side of the Prince in his liberal ideas. With her he enjoyed the most happy domestic relations. The Crown Prince—for that he had in the meantime become—called free-thinking men around him, associated much with liberal people, and made no secret of his sentiments. All this must make him popular and beloved. In the meantime he had been made Lieutenant-General, and as Commander-in-Chief made the campaign in Schleswig-Holstein; but without daring to take part in the battles. However, he endured with an amiable good humor all the fatigues of that winter campaign, during which he also won the love of the army, through his unassuming demeanor and by having shared all the hardships of the soldiers. After the peace he returned to Stettin, to his post of Governor of Pomerania. At that time he was dissatisfied with the policy of Bismarck, with which he, as well as his mother, could not reconcile himself; and on that account he used his utmost endeavors to divert the war from the country. But as this was nevertheless decided upon by his father, he could no longer occupy himself upon political questions. He threw himself heartily into the struggle for his fatherland. The Crown Prince was made General and Governor of Silesia, and stood at the head of the Second Army Corps. After he had made his headquarters, first at Furstenstein and afterward at Neisse, he marched out of Silesia on the 26th of June, and crossed the Bohemian borders at Lieben in the direction of Trantenau, and at Reinerz in the direction of Nachod. During the following days his army corps was victorious in both places, but the 3d July was his real day of victory, for he it was who decided Konigsgratz, when he appeared on the battle field with his entire army after the breaking through of the Austrian army under Segeditsch. The Austrians, attacked at the same time in front and on the flanks could be driven out at all points, whereby the battle was won. On the evening of this day the King adorned his son with the order "pour le mérité." The army of the Crown Prince passed from victory to victory till it halted before Vienna. He returned with his father to the capital on the 4th August, amid the rejoicings of the multitude, and the King could well be proud of the son who had decided the important day through his tact and bravery.

Since then the Crown Prince has again entered upon his duties as Governor of Pomerania, and makes everywhere a most favorable impression because of his free but thoughtful appearance. Germany possesses in him the guarantee of a brilliant future, a guarantee that he will not only develop unity but freedom as well. That is his vocation; surely one worthy of a Prince.—*From the Illustrirte Welt.*

Cobbett's Funeral.—My landlord was at Cobbett's funeral, and saw Daniel O'Connell there. The funeral took place on the 27th of June, 1835, between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. The great Irish agaitator did not follow the coffin into the church, but stood in the churchyard the while, amidst a circle of observers, to whom he put questions about the land, hops, wages, &c. O'Connell and Cobbett were not unlike; big, burly, blustering, able, noisy fellows, who made themselves heard far and wide. Indefatigably busy, it might have been said of either:

No man more industrious under the sun—
And much that he does were far better undone.

Each was fond of field sports; fonder still of the turbulent excitement of political contest. Each was powerful in vituperation, great in giving nicknames, full of ready coarse humor of a popular sort, merciless in antagonism, unscrupulous in invective; and, moreover, they had more than once or twice exercised these gifts against each other. Each of the men in his family circle was respected and beloved. In public life they were more like prize fighters than anything else. —*Fraser's Magazine for October.*

A Gorgeous Monument.—An incident attending a visit to the Cathedral at Milan is related by a correspondent as follows: "A subterranean chapel, to which the visitors are admitted by the payment of a few francs, reveals some of the hidden treasures of the church. It contains the tomb of St. Charles, one of their Archbishops, whose memory they perpetuate in silver and gold and precious stones. The chapel is entirely lined with silver, which is finished in various bas reliefs, illustrative of events in the life of the saint. The body is embalmed and inclosed in a silver coffin, which was the gift of Philip IV. of Spain. As we stood in front of this shrine, the priest in attendance touched some secret spring, by which the outer coffin gradually descended, and revealed through a case of rock crystal the wasted face and the pontifical robes of him who had for years slept in that gorgeous but gloomy state. A cross of emeralds, diamonds and rubies was suspended in the coffin, and precious jewels glittered amid the folds of the rich embroidered robes. Mass is said for this saint every morning at 9 o'clock, although he died in 1584.

The Last Resource.—There is an amusing series of sketches by Gustave Dore, representing the utter destitution of a crack regiment in provincial quarters. The artist shows you a picture of a High-street, with a crowd of military men loafing about in an agonizing state of idleness, without a bonnet in sight, without even a perambulator to remind them of town. We know that the resources of the barracks, in such cases, are slight indeed, and those of the messroom distractingly few. In the navy things are even worse. The very thought of men being obliged to remain for three years dodging from one African creek to another after slavers, in the same vessel, is enough to induce a sense of desolation, when considered impersonally. We once inquired of a Lieutenant what he did under the circumstances, and he replied, curtly: "Well, I drank rum and went to bed." On shore we are afraid that gentlemen whose resources are neither commercial, social, literary or naval, drink from sheer vacancy, and often, unfortunately for their friends, do not follow up so completely the rest of the programme of the Lieutenant condemned to the African station. The bottle is a resource which has become an institution. The whispers of large glasses in society indicate to what an extent it is popularized. Better silliness than this resource; better, we had almost written roguery, for a sot is a rogue, and cheats all who deal with him—who trust the faculties he muddles and stupefies.—*London Review.*

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Improvements in Steam Engines and Boilers.

Modern civilization is run by steam, and progress gets its practical impetus out of fire through water. The ages of iron, brass and gold are past, and neither of those elements, though more useful and potent than ever, is now the characteristic and distinguishing force. It is the age of steam. The next age may probably be the age of lightning; but that concerns posterity, not us. Fire in water is now the right-hand of man, and more of man's genius and pains have been lavished upon this noble servitor than upon any other object in the universe. Our fairs are museums of steam, crowded with innumerable monuments of ingenuity and perseverance, science and blunder, success and failure; and yet no fair ever collected a tithe, or a hundredth, of the efforts of invention in this line.

After all that is past, it would be too much to expect important improvements still, as matters of course. The great Paris Exposition, if we mistake not, has failed to bring out a single radical improvement in the mode of generating or utilizing steam. Very superior pieces of workmanship and design were exhibited there, admirable combinations, but nothing new affecting materially the prodigious cost of the world's steam. It may not prove so wild a statement as it seems, that there is more originality and "news" in the little Fair of the American Institute, so far as steam is concerned, than in its great European contemporary.

If one new thing in ten, however, deserves consideration, it is doing pretty well. The greatest object of a discriminating notice is to head off the nine utter crudities that impose with plausible appearance upon the imaginations of ill-trained inventors and of the untrained purchasing and investing public. To spare personal susceptibilities, we will name things rather than their inventors, as far as possible.

FALLACIES.

The latest and most singular object of this kind is an attempt to get rid of the "dead points" of the reciprocating engine by substituting an ingenious arrangement of cogs to communicate the motions of the piston to a shaft. While not a particle of the friction of the ordinary system is saved, and the dead points are rather obscured than eliminated, the excessive friction, concussion and clatter of the cogs loudly proclaim the undisguised fallacy of this curious device. The extensive family of rotary and oscillating engines are well represented. All these violate in more or less degree a fundamental principle of durability, viz.: all wearing steam joints must be plane surfaces, with parallel and invariable movements, so as to follow up their wear tight. The piston does not admit of a plane surface, it is true, though its movement can and should be plane, and its lines of contact may be regarded as planes. But when a convex surface, of piston or valve, is to rotate within and upon a concave seat, the two curves wear perpetually farther and farther from each other in pitch, —the former becoming the arc of a smaller circle and the latter of a larger circle, and the steam cutting in between them, after the leak is started, with the keenness of a steel chisel. The rotary engines run like magic, and their energy is charmingly sensational, on exhibition; but the "posted" spectator regards them somewhat like fireworks, consuming as they fly, and an expensive amusement rather than a practical operation. In short, their main business is to grind themselves to powder, and every engine of whatever style that contains a principle of the above sort in any part, contains a defect that should lead to its positive rejection, so long as there *is* an engine that combines the virtues of the best engines with the exclusion of their faults and foibles. The example of great engineers in introducing oscillating engines in ocean steaming, should not mislead the purchaser of a stationary engine, in which the work is so different and the economy of space is of no such importance.

THE TRUNK ENGINE.

By the centre aisle, is perhaps the best representative of the compact and rapid short-stroke class of engines. Its peculiar construction will repay examination as a piece of ingenuity, and has the merit of shortening up the outstretched length of the ordinary engine into the bowels of the cylinder, as it were, and securing the *multum in parvo* of the oscillating engine, with less severe strains and frictions. The valve is, however, unnecessarily and hence inexcusably rotary, in a cylindrical steam chest, (the other kind of engines are not thus to blame, for they cannot help themselves,) and the neat improvement by which the valve is hung loosely and kept home by the steam pressure, cannot make concentric wearing surfaces fit and follow each other like plane ones. In common with the oscillating engine, and even more absolutely, the trunk engine is compelled to have an excessively short crank and stroke, and to wriggle altogether too fast for easy strain, moderate friction, economy of steam and ultimate cheapness. It is said to be very thoroughly built.

THE CUT-OFF ENGINES.

Two beautiful specimens of this modern class occupy the respective extremes of the machinery department, and the other two principal cut-off engines (those of Corliss and Woodruff & Beach) are not represented. The peculiarity indicated by the general name consists in cutting off steam from the cylinder shortly after the beginning of each stroke of the piston, and leaving the steam already admitted to fill the cylinder and impel the piston to the end of its stroke by expansion. The point at which steam is cut off is varied automatically by the governor in accordance with the demands of the load as indicated by the varying speed of the engine. The introduction of this system by Corliss, of Providence, a few years ago, has almost revolutionized the business of stationary engines, and to a great extent that of locomotive and marine engines. Corliss introduced his engines by putting them in place of old ones, and taking his pay entirely out of the actual saving of fuel. They are now found in every quarter of the civilized world. They have been defective in the application of their principle, hitherto; none having been constructed until the one now exhibited in the northwest corner of the Fair, that were capable of cutting off or following up indifferently, at any and every point of the stroke. The defect is more than a defect, as even in the Corliss engine, if work is suddenly thrown on which demands longer steam than half the stroke, it is not cut off at all, but the steam follows the full stroke and fills the cylinder at boiler pressure; in nine cases out of ten an excess of power and an aggravation of the irregularity. In the gorgeous engine at the northeast corner this fault is remedied by the opposite defect—that is, the valves cannot remain open at all after half the stroke. Corliss' convex sector-valve, with its semi-rotary motion (already criticised) abrading its seat variably too, by variable travel according to the length of steam demanded, and thus making a fresh cause of leakage, has been changed for the still worse in the engine we have surnamed the gorgeous. The double poppet valve has here been adopted, which rises from its seat and sits down again, (as other people do,) and consequently cannot sit down suddenly without collision, wastes steam in its interior space, and is unmercifully cut up by the plowing of the steam through the narrow space opened between the valve and its seat, beside being always leaky, off and on, in its best condition from an unequal expansion of metal by heat, arising from its peculiar form. This valve has one solitary advantage—it is balanced by an equal pressure of steam on both sides, and so moves without obstruction from pressure. This is no small advantage in the valves of large marine engines, which often require to be operated by hand with a lever, as no other valve of the size could be under pressure. But in a stationary engine it is not of the slightest consequence, unless, as in the one here criticised, the valve-gear driven entirely by the governor, is not well adapted to meet the resistance of even a small slide-valve.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX ENGINE.

The chaste and altogether business-looking engine in the northwest corner, attracts much attention from everybody by its singular simplicity of parts, of design and of finish. We cannot dwell long upon it, for we set out to be "nothing if not critical," and with the best disposition to find some vulnerable point for the exercise of our vocation, our inquiries among the rivals have not elicited a point upon which to show our impartiality here. Nothing but the virtues of the best engines appear to have been thought worthy of imitation by these young engineers, although they have added to their masterly combination of standard excellences two original improvements which are too beautiful to pass without description. Engineers are loud and even enthusiastic over the "model engine," which is said to have already made a rapid success in the market. Indicator cards are exhibited, footing up as high as 95 per cent. (or 94.9) of the theoretical force of the steam. The highest Corliss card we have heard of, or any other, was 71.5. These flattering results appear to be due to a pertinacious adherence to the decisions of science and experience in every particular, and a happy following out of principles before imperfectly applied. Every valve in the engine is a plane-slide with a perfect invariable throw; every economy of heat, of steam, of wear, of friction, of metal, of oil, &c., ever introduced into the steam-engine, is here. But the decisive facts are the new cut-off and the new governor.

THE BALANCED GOVERNOR.

This is a radical improvement. The vices of the old governor are that the extension of the revolving balls (by which the steam is shortened or lengthened as the speed is accelerated or checked,) is resisted by their weights at a progressive leverage, and fails to represent truly the changes of speed; and, secondly, that a given force of steam can only be had at a given speed, whatever the load demands, so that if the load is much lightened the steam is shortened only by running at a high speed, or if the load is heavily increased, the engine must run slow to get steam to meet it—except as regulated by hand. The balls of the new governor have nothing of the pendulum character, but extend in a horizontal plane, with equal ease at either extreme of their oscillation, faithfully representing all the fluctuations of the speed. Their centrifugal tendency at the speed intended to be maintained is accurately counterbalanced by a weight drawing them inward with a progressive leverage responding to every change in their position and force. The consequence is that so long as the prescribed speed is maintained the position of the balls is independent of the speed: they revolve far in or far out, indifferently, so as to give steam according to the wants of the load, with one and the same speed in all cases. If a change is made in the load, the speed for the moment suffers change, the equilibrium of forces in the balls is disturbed, and the preponderating force places the unresisting balls instantly in the proper position to meet the new demand for steam; and *there they stay* (the speed being righted and equilibrium thus restored) until another change of load summons them to a new position. The simple mechanism by which the regulation of steam is perfected in this governor will repay a more particular examination.

THE INDEPENDENT UNIVERSAL CUT-OFF

is another piece of exquisite simplicity and precision. The regular induction valves operate as in the old plain engine, with a full and constant throw; so do the cut-off valves, which slide over the back of the orifices of the former; but the *time* of their action is at any stage of the piston stroke determined by the governor, in obedience to the least variations of the load or pressure. They are operated by a miniature piston and cylinder bolted on the back of the main valve, which is cast in one piece, and their operation is the most easy and instantaneous possible, throwing no labor practically on the governor, which has merely to give steam to the miniature cylinder. So nice and instant is the adjustment of steam to the changes, that under no circumstances can a variation reach a noticeable extent before it is corrected by a change in the moment of cut-off. We are informed that over 4,000 horse-power of these engines are already sold. The one on exhibition is from the Hope Iron Works, Providence. They are built for this market by the Erie Basin Iron Works, South Brooklyn, and the South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works.

NEW BOILERS.

The steam-boiler has made little progress from its original type, though efforts to improve it have been numberless and often plausible. The problem is complicated. There are ways enough to heat water tremendously, but to disengage the steam perfectly and safely, and to preserve the boiler from rapid or sudden destruction, is an object not attained once in ten times. All water is composed more or less of engaged steam, and it is easy to show that nearly all the heat in water is stored in that form, so that in strict truth there can be no such thing as hot water. This gives water its prodigious cooling or conducting power; so that a boiler-plate with no matter how much fire on one side and water on the other, is never as hot as the water, or rather steam in the water, in contact with it, because the heat is absorbed into the latent steam, leaving the water itself really cool and able to carry off the heat from the iron faster than iron can carry heat from any fire. You may take a boiling tea-kettle off the fire and set it instantly on the palm of the hand without inconvenience; but in a moment later it will burn the hand, because the higher temperature of the water, (or rather the latent steam,) within, has returned to the iron.

The steam wants a free and ample passage-way from the bottom to the surface of the water, and thence to a certain well-proportioned steam space, just as much as a panic-stricken crowd in a theatre wants broad egress to the street. Without this, there is a jam—the bubbles of steam are detained, those next the fire-plate keep the water off the iron, which gets red hot, and burns away, perchance decomposing the steam with enormous gaseous expansion and explosion, as some believe. At best, there is excessive violence in the pent-up ebullition, resulting in foam, which fills the steam space, and renders the steam useless. Such are some of the evils and dangers resulting from what engineers call want of "circulation." Another is, an unequal distribution of heat to the different parts of the boiler, producing unequal expansions and contractions in the structure, which tend rapidly to weaken, and at length to rupture the iron. At the same time, for the very purpose of adequate circulation, we are obliged to leave a large steam space in the upper part of the boiler, and cannot keep the water high enough to distribute the heat perfectly without defeating our purpose by choking circulation. Ingenuity is "cornered" by difficulties in every direction. The expedients to increase heating surface, such as multiplying fire tubes, tend to choke circulation, while increasing the need of it. If these multitubular parts of a boiler were not from their nature excessively strong, they would be excessively dangerous. Since this was put in type, a tragical explosion at Pier No. 45 North River has fearfully illustrated the statement. We understand that the boiler was of the upright tubular form so commonly used for minor purposes. If a powerful draft or fan urge the flame well to the top of the tubes, where they are necessarily more or less vacant of water, they must soon burn thin and rotten, and thus become dangerous; even if they do not sooner heat red hot in some part from the water being repelled from the iron by steam detained in their intricacies, and produce one of those mysteriously tremendous explosions for which chemists have never yet found a satisfactory explanation. Again, while they give much heating surface, and so economize fuel, they lose in another way. The best authorities assure us that only the first foot or so of the length of the fire tubes has any important part in generating steam, while the rest serves to cool and draw off gaseous fuel imperfectly oxygenized or burned, in the form of carbonic oxide, which is very commonly burning at the chimney top of a tubular boiler when it ought to be burning in the furnace. Hence the old form of boiler, with its generous interior spaces for fire, water and steam, has held its own generally wherever room could be spared for it, and is to-day what it has been for a generation past. In the direction of this old form we are to look for improvement rather than to cast-iron balls, which fill up their chief heating surface with sediment, or than to a coil of water tubes built up in a brick furnace, without a possibility of free circulation, such as strikes the eye at the right on first entering the boiler-room at the Fair.

THE GERNER BOILER

is probably the most important new thing in the present exhibition. It is a very simple yet a very peculiar structure, with unprecedented fire-space, heating surface and height of water, yet with the ample circulatory freedom of the old-fashioned flue-boiler. Imagine a cylinder built with a double shell all over, sides and ends, ten feet long and four in diameter, with the space between the shells filled with water. At one end is a fire-door and grate, and at the other an escape-flue. Inside this cylinder place another of conical form, double-shelled all over, like the first, and the inter-space likewise filled with water, with its small end at the fire-door and raised above it, and its ends and top side connected and opening into the water-space of the outer cylinder. Build a fire on the grate, close under the belly of the conical cylinder, and the whole convexity of the latter and concavity of the outer cylinder becomes a heating surface, every inch covered with water. The combustion chamber is very extensive and the radiation from the fire strikes very directly upon the sides of both cylinders, while the hot gases are progressively retarded in the narrowing passage toward the escape-flue and kept in contact with the heating surface. The generation of steam must evidently be powerful, while the passage for circulation is ample, and it is obvious that no part of the iron can ever be exposed to fire on the one side without water on the other. The perfection of safety at once strikes the eye, and the next thought is the perfection of durability, for the expansion and contraction of the iron must always be equal, it being everywhere filled with circulating water, and, for the same reason, the iron can never by any accident burn. Both these vital matters depend, it is true, upon the free disengagement of the steam at the surface of the water, and for this purpose a sufficient disengaging surface must be kept by lowering the water in the top of the outer cylinder—but this part is out of all possible contact with fire. We have neglected, however, the interior of the inner cone, and with it the question of steam space. An ample steam dome is built on the top of the boiler, and a large connecting pipe is passed from it down through the water-shells into the interior of the cone, which thus forms a dry steam-space and exactly balances the pressure in the water-space around it.

This is the first boiler of the kind built, and on its trial evaporated twelve and a half pounds of water to the pound of fuel, which is fully one-third better than first-rate practice and twice as good as ordinary. A powerful company has been organized for their manufacture, and we are informed that they will be fully warranted, which, at least, will be a new thing under the sun, among boilers.

DAVIS' SUPERHEATING BOILER.

This is an upright tubular boiler, with some valuable improvements for controlling the circulation and the distribution of heat, which are unusual and generally unknown, but not new, and an arrangement of hollow cast-iron balls for superheating the steam at the top by the waste products of combustion. Superheated steam is of undisputed necessity for some purposes, and many value highly its great power in the steam-engine, while others consider its keen destructiveness to metal more than a counterbalance for all its advantages. The boiler is an excellent one for its purpose and of its kind.

There is a large locomotive boiler on exhibition, and a number of minor patents, of which we could learn nothing new and important.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Another Letter from Ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham wrote a long letter to a meeting of Conservatives which was recently held in Raleigh, N. C., expressing his hearty sympathy for the objects of the meeting, and his regret at his inability to be present and address it. He argues that it will not promote the general welfare to confer the right of suffrage on the negro race with no other qualifications than those now in contemplation, saying that the question is not one of protection to the black, but whether he is qualified for the exercise of that political power in North Carolina, which is denied to him in so many States of the North. He wishes the State to ask Congress to reconsider the propriety of the course which has been adopted, and says there are two modes of making such an appeal without any disrespect to that body. These are, 1st, to elect a Convention which shall frame such a constitution as is deemed fit for the people of North Carolina, and asking approbation thereof; and 2d., to vote against a Convention. And Gov. Graham says that "inasmuch as the only specific requirement of the act of Congress as to a provision in the Constitution for negro suffrage," which the people of the State consider it ruinous to adopt, he should prefer the latter. He adds that he disclaims any purpose of disrespect or contumacy toward any department of the Government of the United States, and, still more, of aiming to promote the interests of party. He closes his letter as follows:

"In our present situation what is party? To adopt platforms, profess creeds or barter away our rights and interests as a State, in order to conciliate any party, is not only positively wrong, but is a mistaken policy. Nothing less than the saving efficacy of that perfect law of liberty embraced in the Constitution of the United States, with all its privileges and mutual guarantees, will relieve or materially benefit us. After this shall be restored we may afford to participate in the contests of parties. A half-faced fellowship, a patched-up Union, based on fear and accompanied with mental reservations, should not be desired. I trust that Congress will reconsider and be convinced of this truth, and I trust that the people will be charitable toward each other, and patient and submissive to the laws, but that they will not lose their self-possession, nor forget that freedom in elections is their birthright; and if there be among us those who, conscious of little favor with the old voters, are seeking to exhibit extraordinary zeal for the new, and to bind them together as a party organization, opposite and hostile, on the imaginary ground of adverse interests, let the former remember that they constitute the majority, and on this question hold their destinies in their own hands. Intending, as I am sure they do, nothing but what is right and just toward their fellow-citizens of all races, they have it in their power to protect themselves against wrong."

Gen. Canby's Jury Order—Charge by Judge Aldrich.

Judge Aldrich, at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions at Edgefield, S. C., in his address to the Grand Jury, quoted Gen. Canby's jury order, and, with other remarks, said:

"As this question addresses itself to the conscience of each public officer, who is embraced in the order, and is hereby personal, of course, each must decide for himself; and my individual judgment will in no wise affect any other officer who may come to a different conclusion. Believing, as I do, that the present Congress is an usurping body, and that its attacks upon the coördinate departments of government, and the United States and State Constitutions, are fast reducing the country to the condition of party vassalage, I cannot retain my self-respect, conscientiously perform the obligations of my oaths of office, and lend my aid to support and perpetuate the tyranny of which we complain. I do not propose to argue the question. I simply announce my conviction."

The Bureau of Rebel Archives—Gen. Grant's Order.

The following is a copy of Gen. Grant's order relieving Dr. Lieber:

War Department, A. O. G.,
Washington, Aug. 18, 1867.

Francis Lieber, L. S. D., New-York City:

Sir: The object for which the Archive Office was established having been in the main accomplished, and the records thereof carefully arranged under your supervision, the Secretary of War directs me to say that after the end of the present month your services as Chief of Staff will not be required, and to request you to turn over the office and its records, papers and property to the Adjutant-General of the Army. With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-General.

The Oath of Delegates to the Reconstruction Conventions—Gen. Ord's Opinion.

Headquarters Fourth Military District of Civil Affairs,
Vicksburgh, Miss., Sept. 18, 1867.

It is the opinion of the General Commanding that the oath required by existing laws, to be exacted from members elected to the Convention, is the same as required by Registrars. It is a general principle of law that any one possessed of the franchise is capable of election to any office for which he may vote for another election. Section 9 of the act of Congress, passed July 19, 1867, is not intended to refer to delegates, the election thereof not being held under any State or municipal authority.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. E. O. C. ORD.

Card from R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

In a note to the editor of the Fredericksburgh *Ledger*, Senator Hunter, of Virginia, alludes to published reports concerning his recent visit to Washington as follows:

I have not mixed enough with the people to form an opinion as to their probable course in regard either to the Convention question or the approaching elections. I never saw Gen. Schofield, nor have I had an opportunity to observe his public conduct very closely. I could not, therefore, speak very flatteringly of his course. Doubtless I said that from all I had heard it seemed to me to be the prevailing opinion that he was endeavoring to discharge the duties of a difficult position so as to give general satisfaction.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Revenue Case in Lansingburgh — Deductions for Commissions, &c.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 16.

George Scott, of Lansingburgh, a manufacturer of brushes, during the last three years in making his returns deducted thirteen per cent. from the gross sales at New-York, Philadelphia, &c., for commission, freight, cost of boxes, loss of interest and estimated loss for bad debts. Last April a Revenue Inspector examined his books and refused to allow him but two per cent. toward said deductions, and then he was assessed about $800 for the deficient tax, to which was added fifty per cent. penalty, which sum Mr. Scott paid. Not satisfied with this, the Inspector procured an indictment against Mr. Scott last Summer alleging that these deductions were made "with intent to evade" the taxes. The case was tried in the United States Court, before Judge Hall, last Friday, at Albany, but the jury failed to agree. They were kept out all night and discharged on Saturday morning, eleven being in favor of acquittal and one for conviction. The returns were made by the book-keeper and were intended and believed to cover the net value of the property at Lansingburgh. Without passing upon the right of the defendant to make all of the deductions, the Court charged that the defendant was not liable on this trial if he acted in good faith and upon an error of judgment without intent to defraud. The case went over to the next term, but it is presumed that the Government will not ask to try it again.

An Episode of the Epidemic in New-Orleans—Death of a Prussian Nobleman's Son.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 13.

Since the close of the late war, many startling revelations have been made in regard to the identity of privates or subordinate officers in both armies. The sons of noblemen, it is now known, fought unmurmuringly by the side of the commonest and most illiterate privates. The death of Chas. G. Sachow, in this city, Sept. 20, has brought to light another of these sad stories, intertwined with which is a thread of romance that gives it an additional interest. Since the death of Sachow, who, even when dying, refused to tell his true name or to give any clue to his history, Gen. Mower has received a communication from a gentleman in St. Louis, who signs himself Valdemar Johnson, late Vice-Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, who, after making inquiries concerning the death of his friend, and desiring to be informed as to his place of burial, and in regard to any incidents connected with his death, states that the deceased studied jurisprudence at the same university. He believes himself to be the only one in this country who knows Sachow's real name, or who is acquainted with his family, which is one of the best in Prussia, his father being an officer of high rank, but who for six years has heard no word from his wandering son. He states further that deceased was the pride of his family, and was a student of great talents. Led astray in his youth he led for a time a reckless life, naturally causing his father great grief. Some rupture must have occurred, for he left his home in Prussia and came to the United States, adopting his mother's name—"Sachow."

During his illness Sachow would, in moments of delirium, call for his mother, whom he seemed to love devotedly; and sometimes the name of "Rosa" was uttered.

In Gen. Mower's reply to Mr. Johnson he states that Sachow entered the United States service in 1863, and was appointed a Sergeant-Major, serving as such until honorably mustered out of service, when he again enlisted Sept. 24, 1866, in the regular service as a private in the Sixth United States Cavalry. He was detailed as a clerk at headquarters and was looked upon as a model by his commanding officers, both as regards his clerical ability and his demeanor as a soldier and a gentleman. Gen. Mower says:

It has been ascertained, with tolerable certainty, that the father of young Sachow is Count Von Moltke, a distinguished Prussian General, and Chief of Staff to the King of Prussia. He has the credit of planning the victorious campaigns of last year against the Austrians. Private Sachow performed his duties faithfully and well. His gentle and unassuming manners won for him many friends, and he was generally beloved by his comrades. Inquiry has been made, but no picture or photograph of the deceased can be found in the city.

A Horse Thief Sentenced to Forty-two Years Imprisonment.

From the Nashville Union and Dispatch, Oct. 11.

J. Smith Taylor was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday, on the charge of horse stealing and for an assault with intent to kill. The horses were alleged to have been stolen from Jack Parrish, of Warren County, Ky., in April last, and brought to this county and sold to Mr. Bondurant. The counsel for defence made among other points the one that Taylor could not be tried under an indictment for horse stealing, even if the property had been stolen as alleged, as it was done in the State of Kentucky and not in Tennessee. After argument it was decided that defendant could be held responsible under such an indictment, and therefore the case progressed, and the fact was shown, among other things, that when Parrish had ascertained his stolen horses were at Bondurant's, he came for them, and was followed next day by Taylor, and as Mr. Parrish and Bondurant were walking in the cotton field of Bondurant, Taylor, without warning, fired upon and severely wounded Parrish and escaped. The police pursued him and found him in jail at Bardstown, Kentucky. Gov. Bramlette refused to give him up on Gov. Brownlow's requisition, and when the police went again for him he had broken jail and escaped. He was finally caught and brought back from St. Louis. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and twenty-one years in the penitentiary. The other case against Taylor was then taken up, for an assault on Parrish with intent to commit murder in the first degree, to which he pleaded guilty, and, the testimony being heard, the jury gave him another term of twenty-one years in the penitentiary. We never before knew a man to get verdicts of twenty-one years in the penitentiary for different offences at the same term of court. Taylor seems to be a man of talent and culture, and once had a good position in society.

Tragedy in St. Louis—A Negro Kills a Mulatto with a Bowie Knife.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 16.

A bloody tragedy was enacted yesterday between 12 and 12:30 o'clock, at the corner of Third and Pine streets. A mulatto man named George Siegel was stabbed in the back and instantly killed by a colored man named Wilson Miles Quarles, formerly a slave belonging to B. W. Alexander. Miles had for a day or two been drinking pretty freely, and was in great distress about his niece, Lucy, a dark girl of 16, who had run away from his house in Chestnut-street, nearly opposite the Police office. He had beaten his wife with the tongs in the morning, and was in a very angry mood. About 12 o'clock he met with George Siegel, who, like himself, makes a living by taking care of lawyer's offices and rooms. Siegel playfully bantered Miles about something, and the latter told him that he had trouble enough at home, and did not want to have anything to do with him. Siegel persisted and hard words passed between them. Miles was sitting on some steps, and Siegel struck him over the eye, knocking him over. Miles thereupon arose to his feet, and when Siegel was going away, drew a bowie knife with a heavy blade about seven inches long, and plunged it into Siegel's back, inflicting a deep and broad wound, a little below the left shoulder blade.

After standing a moment over his victim, Miles turned and was walking down Third-street when Deputy County Marshal Weyand attempted to arrest him. He refused to recognize that officer's authority, and saying he knew where to go, threatened to serve Weyand in the same way it he interfered. Miles then walked slowly down Third-street, with the bowie-knife grasped in his right hand, and proceeding to the Police office, surrendered himself and handed the knife to Capt. Turner. Siegel was a man of very little energy and was regarded as half a simpleton.

Ravages of a Prairie Fire at Fort Ransom—Ten Lives Lost.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* publishes the following letter in relation to a fire which, on the 7th inst., swept toward Fort Ransom, in Dakotah Territory.

Fort Ransom, D. T., Oct. 8, 1867.

To prevent the possibility of any sensation rumor reaching you, I give you these facts to publish if you think proper.

The fire that raged through this country yesterday left us unharmed in life and property, with the exception of 600 tons of hay, which was burned up. With considerable labor we saved the camp and post.

Ten half-breeds, belonging to a camp in our immediate vicinity, were burned to death, and some six or seven badly injured. Dr. McMasters thinks some of them will die. Everything else is all right, but the prairie is burnt all around us. In case rumors reach you in regard to this calamity, please publish this to prevent our friends and families in the East becoming unnecessarily alarmed for our safety. The danger now has entirely passed, and everything goes on as usual. Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. O. H. CRONNAN,
Brevet Maj. and Capt. 10th Minn., commanding Post.

Counterfeit Seven-Thirty Bonds in Louisville.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 13.

It has been seen from our dispatches that a number of counterfeit or duplicate bonds have been detected. We learn that a number of them, $100,000 in all, are in our city, having been imposed upon some of our bankers. About six weeks since, a person clad in the dress and with the appearance of a farmer, visited some of our banks, having a number of 7.30 bonds. He proposed to negotiate them, but seemed to be reluctant. He said, however, that as he intended purchasing a farm in Illinois, it was necessary to dispose of some, but he did not like the terms. Still, his necessities compelled him to have $5,000, and he would sell part. This he repeated at several places, and so, doubtless, disposed of them all, since which he has disappeared, and a number of our citizens are very anxious to hear something of the whereabouts of a farmer-like individual dressed in jeans. His manœuvres show that this fellow was not an innocent party, but, doubtless, one of the original rogues.

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine in Maine.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Oct. 16.

We learn that an explosion of nitro-glycerine took place at the silver mine in Guilford yesterday morning. It seems that a box, containing about fifteen pounds of the combustible, sat on the forge in the shanty where the tools were prepared, and where the men were in the habit of warming themselves. At about 8 o'clock in the morning the gangs change, the night-hands going out and the day-hands taking their places. Yesterday morning four of the men had been in the shanty together, one of the men sitting on the box containing the nitro-glycerine, and not more than five minutes had elapsed after their leaving—two of them going to work in the drift and the other two going home—when the most terrific explosion took place, tearing everything in the vicinity into shreds, breaking the steel drills into pieces, and stunning the men who were 120 feet into the drift.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota have issued a long address to the people, in which they congratulate them on the issue of the recent elections, earnestly condemn the action of Congress in toto, and accuse the Republican Party of that of shameless effrontery in seeking support by virtue of false pretences and a bogus platform. They sum up the whole in these words: "Men of Minnesota! The issues are before you, for your deliberate verdict. The preservation of the very form of our Government; to punish official profligacy and corruption; to establish a financial system that shall be for the benefit of all, and not designed to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and to preserve in the hands of white men the administration of the affairs of the nation, are the general questions that we have to decide. And then it is our duty to hurl from power in this State a corrupt and faithless party, that have drained its resources, ruinously increased taxation, and shown themselves unworthy the confidence of an intelligent and virtuous people."

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* contradicts some published reports concerning the recent election in that city, as follows: "There was no riot in the Sixth Ward, nor was any one severely pounded in the Twelfth Ward on election day. In both of them, as in all wards of the city, the election passed very quietly and orderly. That votes were illegally polled for the Democratic ticket we have positive proof, but as this is of regular occurrence hereabouts, it has occasioned no particular surprise."

The Republicans of Cook County, Ill., in which Chicago is situated, at their recent Convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the wisdom, firmness, fidelity to law, and devotion to freedom of Gen. U. S. Grant, who, in the midst of the greatest dangers, on the battle-field and in the public councils, has been found equal to every emergency in which he has been placed. We heartily indorse his firm and unswerving policy in enforcing the Reconstruction Act of Congress, and we rejoice to perceive that his great services to his country are being everywhere recognized by his fellow-citizens, and we believe that the loyal people of the United States, both North and South, will call upon him to become a candidate for President in 1868.

It is said that Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, contemplates convening the General Assembly of that State in extra session about the 1st of December, a month earlier than the time to which they adjourned. Several important matters, but principally the railroad interests of the State, are believed by the Governor to demand the immediate attention of the Legislature. These he judges can be disposed of, as they should be first of all, in time to take up the regular business of the adjourned session.

The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* indorses the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency in comments on the recent article of the Galena *Gazette*, and says: "No one who is acquainted with public opinion in the West can doubt that the declarations of the *Gazette* will find general support. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota will be unanimous for Grant in the National Convention, and this is a great step in advance, for of the other candidates there is hardly one that can begin with more States than his own."

A letter from Omaha, Nebraska, says that at the recent election, owing to some informality on the part of the Register and the Judges of the Elections, who are Republicans, the Democrats elected a new set of Judges, opened an opposition voting booth, and went through all the formula of receiving votes. When the votes were counted there were 1,003 votes polled at the Republican booth and 669 at the Democratic voting place.

An amendment to the State Constitution is to be submitted to the people of Wisconsin this Fall, which is to determine whether a salaried compensation shall be allowed to the members of the Legislature, rather than a per diem allowance. The law now allows $2 50 per diem, and mileage compensation. The proposed amendment will give to the members $350 per annum, which cannot be increased by attendance at a so-called extra session of the Legislature.

Letters received in Washington from prominent Democratic politicians in Ohio state that while a few friends of Vallandigham will press his claims for the Senate, Mr. Pendleton will be elected by the almost unanimous vote of his party, and will be put forward by the Democracy of the Northwest as their candidate for the Presidency. The same letters say the negro suffrage amendment is lost by 60,000 votes.

A Washington dispatch says that the account published in a Boston paper of a meeting in Washington of the friends of Judge Chase, to consider means for his nomination for President, at which Grant is represented to have been present, is wholly untrue. The parties said to be present deny any knowledge of any such conference.

The Cleveland (O.) *Plaindealer*, Democratic, says: "The gentlemen most talked of in connection with the United States Senatorship from this State are Hons. George H. Pendleton, Hugh J. Jewett, Rufus P. Ranney, Judge Thurman and C. L. Vallandigham. The fight for the nomination, when it commences in earnest, will be lively."

The official election returns from Pennsylvania are now complete in the Secretary's office, and foot up as follows: Williams, 266,824; Sharswood, 268,026; majority for Sharswood, 1,202. The vote of the Republican Party falls off 30,450. The vote of the Democratic Party falls off 22,070 votes from last election.

A St. Louis Democratic paper mentions Isaac H. Sturgeon, Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis; Hon. George W. Anderson, of Pike; Judge David Condit, and Wagner, of St. Louis; Hon. J. W. McClurg, of Camden, as candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri.

The Saco (Me.) *Democrat* has been sold to a gentleman of Biddeford, who will, in a few weeks, publish it in that city, much enlarged and improved. A daily paper will also be published in connection with it. It is rumored that C. A. Shaw, the present Mayor of Biddeford, is the purchaser of the paper.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Gazette* denies that Gen. Sheridan is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, although he said in that city that his sympathies and best wishes were with the organization.

The State election in West Virginia occurs on Thursday, Oct. 24. Members of the Legislature are to be chosen, but there are no State officers or members of Congress to be elected.

Col. Robert L. Lindsay, who announced himself as an independent Radical candidate for Congress in the Missouri Third District, has withdrawn from the canvass.

The official election returns of Luzerne County, Penn., show a Republican gain of 1,235 on vote for Supreme Judge over last year's vote for Governor.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Louisville *Courier* urges a change in the Kentucky laws forbidding the introduction of negro testimony in the Courts. It says: "Is it not anomalous and utterly irrational that a jury of cautious, intelligent, experienced householders shall not be trusted in such cases to form a verdict upon testimony which they would receive and act upon in their own affairs? Is it at all probable that twelve such men would unanimously concur in an unjust verdict upon the false testimony of any number of negroes? Can they not judge of the veracity of a black as well as of a white witness? When evidence is submitted which convinces twelve such men that a wrong has been committed, in the name of truth and justice shall the verdict stand upon the color and not upon the credibility of the witnesses?"

Of Ex-Chamberlain Brewer, of Troy, the *Whig* of that city says: "The gentlemen who are engaged in examining his accounts with the city do not charge him with any deliberate attempt to defraud, or even a semblance of it. He is awaiting a thorough examination of his accounts, and is prepared to abide the result. Mr. Brewer has resided in this city for a dozen years, to our personal knowledge, and during all that time, up to the present, not even the breath of suspicion has ever been heard against his integrity or his character. Is it, therefore, too much to ask that public judgment be suspended in his case until he is proven guilty?"

A letter from Chattanooga says that the survey of the Tennessee River, in accordance with an act of last Congress, is progressing rapidly under the direction of Col. W. B. Gaw, late United States Volunteers, and the engineers are confident of removing the obstructions to navigation at a much less expense than was formerly anticipated. With the Tennessee River once open to navigation, Chattanooga, it is anticipated, will become the great distributing depot of Northern Georgia and Alabama, and soon rank as the largest manufacturing point in Tennessee.

A letter from Maine says that a movement is on foot to effect a pardon of the Bowdoinham Bank robbers who are now incarcerated in Wiscasset jail. It is stated that the robbers have made a proposition to refund one-half of the proceeds of their robbery, or about $40,000, on the condition that they be liberated and all further legal proceedings against them stayed.

On the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, near Leesburgh, Va., on the 15th inst., the engine and baggage car were thrown down an embankment twenty-one feet, and completely destroyed. Fortunately the passenger car remained upon the track. Mr. Peacock was seriously injured, Conductor Carlin slightly, and also the engineer.

The trial of the Bumstead Will Case in the Massachusetts Supreme Court at Boston, on appeal from the decree of the Judge of Probate, was brought to a close on the 17th inst., and on the following day the jury returned a verdict that "the testatrix did not execute the will in ignorance of its contents, and that she was not unduly influenced to execute the will."

By direction of the Secretary of War, on the 31st prox., the office of the chief mustering and disbursing office at Boston, Mass., for the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, will be discontinued, and all records of whatever character, connected therewith forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Wm. Smart Bass has been convicted at Butler, Taylor County, Ga., of the murder of Jacob C. Cozatt, on the 2d of September last, and has been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d November at Butler, the scene of his crime.

A diamond worth $5,000, lost six months ago in Louisville by a man named Evans, has been found in Nashville in possession of a man named Williams, from Cincinnati, who claims to have bought it.

The Oxford (Me.) *Democrat* learns that the papers and notes of the Norway Savings Bank have been recovered. The statement is made that the officer returning them refused to explain in any manner how they came into his possession.

John Hoyt, commonly known as John Denier, the rope-walker, while performing recently at Mechanics' Falls, Me., fell by the breaking of the rope, and fractured both legs and one of his arms.

It is said that Gov. Brownlow will, if not too feeble to travel, take a trip to Europe at an early day, whether he is elected to the United States Senate or not.

By authority from the Secretary of War, Gen. Mower has ordered that Fort Bliss, Texas, be abandoned, and the garrison and property therein removed to Concordia, Texas.

Gen. Ord reports to Gen. Grant that he has been compelled, on account of yellow fever, to remove his headquarters from Vicksburgh to Yellow Springs, Miss.

A Fair is to be held in Chicago to raise money for the families of destitute soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the fallen.

Some of the leading manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., are discharging a portion of their hands and otherwise contracting their operations

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 20, 1867.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from London set forth that the *Times*, in a leading article Saturday morning, asserts that the Italian Prime Minister, Rattazzi, is pledged to enter Rome as soon as the French fleet sails. It seems that the place held by the insurgents is not the seaport Ostia, as telegraphed last evening, but the town of Orte, on the Tiber, and in the Province of Viterbo. A Spanish frigate has sailed from Cadiz for Civita Vecchia.

The Fenian alarm does not abate. Friday evening repeated efforts were made by the Fenians to burn the Police-station at Chester, and thus release some of their comrades who are there confined. The fire was in every instance extinguished before any damage was done. The Government is on the alert, and precautions are everywhere taken to guard against surprise.

An arrangement, it is said, has been perfected between the Anglo American Company and the Atlantic Company, by which the present rates by the Cable will be reduced fully fifty per cent.

GENERAL.

The Flathead Indians of Montana, in conjunction with one or two other tribes, have recently been committing depredations, and threaten a serious outbreak. Four men have been killed and large quantities of stock stolen by them. Arms have been distributed to settlers in their vicinity. V. H. Todd, Indian Agent for the Navajos, complains of attacks made on that tribe by the Comanches, Apaches and Utahs. These tribes made a raid on the Navajo reservation, killed several Navajos, and stole a large amount of stock. About 250 of the Navajos thereupon left the reservation, and it is feared they that will cause great trouble unless compelled to return. Mr. Dodd says the raiders had been treated in a friendly manner by the Navajos, but thinks they will meet a much warmer reception if they return. He asks that the depredators be compelled to restore the stock stolen.

In accordance with an act of the Louisiana Legislature passed at the last session, authorizing the employment of convicts confined in the Penitentiary in repairing and building of the levees, Gen. Flanders has directed that all able-bodied convicts in that institution whose term of imprisonment does not exceed five years, be put to work building the levee known as the Hickey levee, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, and which was destroyed by a crevasse during the last high water. Faithful labor by the convicts will tend to lessen their term of service, and no convict will be so employed without his consent. The expenses of their food, clothing, &c., is to be borne by the parish in which the labor is performed.

The first grand jury in Louisiana composed in part of colored men, was impaneled in the First District Court of New-Orleans on the 14th inst. Judge Thomas addressed a portion of his charge particularly to the colored members, assuring them that their action would be watched by the whole nation to see if they were capable of discharging all the duties of citizens. He also reminded them that they had nothing to do with political matters, and that in the preservation of the public peace, and in the good order of society, there could be no conflict between races or colors more than there could be between the two sexes. Judge Thomas subsequently alluded to the riot in July of last year, and instructed the jury regarding unlawful assemblages.

Gen. Canby's order for the election in the Carolinas, on the 19th and 20th of November has been issued. It prohibits violence, or threats of violence or discharge, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or voting, and parties violating the order will be arrested and tried by a military commission. The civil authorities are held responsible for good order on election days, and soldiers will not be allowed about the polls, though post commanders will be ready to aid in keeping the peace.

Chief-Justice Handy, of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, has tendered his resignation to Gov. Humphreys. He says in his letter that it is repugnant to his ideas of propriety to hold a judicial office subject to the discretion of a military commander, and that self-respect impels him to retire from the high office of Chief-Justice of Mississippi, "while its dignity is undiminished and its purity unsullied."

The body of Frederick Powers, of Fitchburgh, Mass., was yesterday found buried in a sandbank, and bearing several stab wounds. There was also a wooden gag in the mouth. Mr. Powers had been missing for several days. Two Frenchmen and an American have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered him.

Two freight trains on the Erie Railroad ran together near Nunda on Thursday night. Both engines and ten cars were thrown from the track and badly smashed. Walter Wilder, a fireman, was instantly killed, and a brakeman was severely injured.

Col. G. Troup Maxwell having resigned the office of Mayor of Fernandina, Fla., the commander of the district has appointed Mr. Norman Brownson to the position.

The election in Florida has been ordered for the 14th, 15th and 16th of November.

LOCAL.

Michael P. Maguire, who was sentenced by the Court of Special Sessions, on the 12th inst., to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for petit larceny, was brought before Judge Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge from imprisonment asked on the ground that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction of the person of the prisoner, he having elected to be tried by a jury in the General Sessions and having given bail for his appearance in the latter Court. A decision is to be rendered on Monday next.

Proceedings have been commenced in the Supreme Court by the Erie Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Commissioners of Emigration, for the purpose of compelling the latter, by *mandamus*, to readmit the agents of these Companies into the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. The agents were excluded by a unanimous resolution of the Board, passed Sept. 27, 1867.

Officer McChesney, of the Eighth Precinct, was stabbed in the neck with a knife, about 9 o'clock last night, by a prostitute whom he had arrested on Canal-street, near Broadway. He died on the way to the City Hospital. The body was taken thence to the Eighth Ward Station, where it awaits the Coroner's inquest to be held to-day.

A number of most important whisky seizures were made yesterday, covering, it is said, 8,000 barrels. Among the houses placed under seizure are Gordon, Fellows & McMillan; Joseph Jones & Son, S. C. Boehm & Co., Samuel Engle & Co., and Cuthbert & Cunningham. Great consternation prevails among the rectifiers.

That branch of the Children's American Church Missionary Society residing in Brooklyn held their first annual meeting at the Academy of Music, in that city, yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were presided over by Rev. Mr. Guyon, and consisted of singing, addresses, and distribution of certificates to annual members.

There were 31 cases on the calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday, 14 being charges of petty larceny, 16 of assault and battery, and one of picking pockets.

The Italian Movement—The Progress of the Revolution.

It is probable that the London *Times* spoke not unadvisedly, when it recommended—commenting the other day on the relations of France and Italy—that the Italian Minister should anticipate French intervention by a prompt advance upon Rome.

In its yesterday's issue, as we learn by the Cable telegram of this morning, our London contemporary advances from the region of speculation into that of positive assertion. It tells us that, so soon as the French fleet sails from Toulon, Ratazzi *is pledged to enter Rome*. This is definite. And the statement would hardly have been made if there had not been good foundation for it. Indeed, it might be inferred from the confidence with which the English organ took up the part of counselor to the Italian Government, in the first instance, that it was preadmonished of the fact which it now announces.

There could be no *prestige* gained for a leading journal by advising the adoption of a policy which could not be carried into effect. And it is not the habit of our London contemporary to show any such feebleness of management. The insurgents do not seem to have made all the progress toward Rome that was promised in Saturday's dispatches. The advance post which they were said to have occupied was not Ostia on the west side of Rome, but the town of Orte in Viterbo, situated on the Tiber. That, however, is a matter of no great consequence—looking to the broad issues which are now involved—aside altogether from the occupation of Rome as the capital of Italy. The proposed intervention of France has given to the question a character of the intensest political interest to the whole of Europe. The Italian Government, if it should order an advance upon Rome, will not be found to have done so without the concurrence of her late German allies. The feeble interference of Spain with her frigate, (which, we are told, has sailed from Cadiz to Civita Vecchia) will be a manifest gain to the party of Liberation. It will be a lever by which to work upon the patriotic feeling of the whole Italian people. The overshadowing patronage of France has been borne with because it could not be shaken off; but the meddling of a Power of the standing and authority of Spain, in a matter which can be in no sense her business, is an impertinence and an insult which must provoke the strongest feeling of resentment in every district of Italy where there is a spark of independent sentiment.

There is one feature of the news which does not seem entirely to bear out the vaticinations of a general European rupture. The money market does not seem to be agitated at all to the same degree that it was for several months immediately preceding the German revolution of last year. There have been some symptoms of alarm; but there has been no panic, nor have there been any very distinct forewarnings of a panic. This might seem to indicate that the threat of French intervention was intended but for a spur to the inactive policy of Ratazzi—an invitation indirect, but powerful, to Italy to enter and take possession, and thus hold the extreme republican party in check. But it is needless to speculate on the intricacies of diplomacy in the matter. The Party of Action are fast carrying the business of Roman adjustment outside of the realm within which diplomatic agencies can find a chance to play. Another day will probably determine whether the greater forces are to come into collision at this crisis or not.

Responsibility of Banks for the Custody of Valuables.

The Presidents of the Baltimore banks, it seems, have been pondering the question of responsibility in reference to the custody of parcels of unknown value deposited by customers for safe keeping. The practice which gave rise to the question is prevalent in all cities, and the result of the inquiry instituted by the Baltimore financiers merits the consideration of bank officers and stockholders everywhere. The inquiry instituted resolved itself into two parts: One—Is the practice authorized and permitted by the National Bank Act? The other—Are the stockholders responsible for the safety of packages thus received? Among others to whom these interrogatories have been submitted is Mr. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, the substance of whose opinion is as follows:

> "I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, it is a direct transgression of the provisions of the National Currency Act for a National bank to assume the custody and safe keeping of miscellaneous valuables. It is dangerous to the bank, and in the nature of a fraud upon the stockholders. If the valuables are lost through the carelessness or dishonesty of a bank officer or clerk, the officers are undoubtedly liable; and if the practice has been sanctioned by the Board of Directors, they will be held liable; and as they are the agents of the stockholders in managing the affairs of the bank, I do not question but that the stockholders would in the end be required to make good the resulting loss.
>
> I think the custom a very hazardous one, and shall do all in my power to discourage it; and, under certain circumstances, might be compelled to proceed against a bank for a violation of its charter, a course which I hope may be avoided by voluntary action on the part of the banks."

Without touching the legal aspect of the question, we accept Mr. Hulburd's conclusions as in harmony with the common sense rendering of official responsibility. When a bank receives for safe keeping boxes or parcels containing unknown and miscellaneous valuables, it may be fairly held to constitute itself a trustee for the time, unless a distinct understanding be entered into by which the owner of the property absolves the bank from the risks incident to the custody. In the latter case the prime motive to the deposit is removed, while in the former case equity would appear to bind the bank to the full consequences of the care it has assumed. And the ultimate point of responsibility, as between the bank and its officers, may be assumed always to be the body of stockholders. Mr. Hulburd's warning is, therefore, justified by the interest of the public in whatever affects the strength and solvency of these institutions.

The custom in which the inquiry originated would be more pardonable if bank-vaults formed the only available depositories for valuables; though even on that supposition the banks might properly exact fees for the receipt of valuables in this manner by way of insurance. There is no excuse, however, now-a-days, for such a departure from their rigid line of business. In all large cities companies have been organized whose business is to provide for the security of all kinds of valuable property, whether plate, specie or bonds, stocks or other forms of value; and of these conveniences, or the universal convenience of private safes, the public should avail themselves, instead of converting bank-vaults into storehouses to obviate the paltry charges that would otherwise be incurred.

Prohibition and the Election in Massachusetts.

In no State of the Union have the merits of a Prohibitory Liquor Law been so carefully and thoroughly canvassed as in Massachusetts.

The Legislature, during its last session, appointed an Investigating Committee to take evidence on the working of the law as it stands. The Committee had before it men of the widest experience and the greatest scientific attainments; men of the highest character and standing in the professions of Divinity, of Law and of Medicine; magistrates of every grade, from committing justices to judges of the highest Court; men familiar with the working of the municipal system of the State, from the Mayor of Boston to the officers of the smallest town in the outlying districts. The evidence was consequently most ample, and, in many respects, of exceeding value.

The weight of the testimony and the weight of authority were certainly in favor of a well-considered license system, as against absolute prohibition. The most eminent scientific men examined; men of the standing of Aggassiz and Holmes joined with many of the leading clergymen of the State in the opinion that legislative prohibition was no cure for intemperance; that the stringency of the law became an excuse to many to violate its provisions; that it was and is notoriously violated in every form and by every device; and that the convictions reached by means of an executive machinery altogether unknown to the Constitution, do not cover one tithe, perhaps not one in a hundred of the cases wherein violations of the law take place.

The majority of the Committee in their report presented the strongest points of the anti-prohibition evidence. But the Lgislature decided that the whole case should go before the people, It *is before them* now and will be shortly decided. The influence which the question, thus interjected into Massachusetts politics, is likely to exercise in the pending conflict engages the earnest attention of the more thoughtful Republican journals of the State. The Springfield *Republican*, always careful in its estimates, and justly Conservative in its sentiments, thus refers to the subject:

> "The Newburyport *Herald* thinks Adams is growing stronger and Bullock weaker in the eastern part of the State, and that if things are going elsewhere as they are in Essex County there is a chance of Adams' election; if it knew that the P. L. L.'s were a unit for him, it would be sure of his election. It is likely enough that some Republicans, who care more about putting down prohibition than anything else at issue, will vote the Democratic ticket; but there cannot be many such, and the majority for Gov. Bullock will be large enough to show that Massachusetts remains steadfast in her Republicanism. But how does it happen that Essex County, the most orthodox and teetotal county in the State, has become doubtful?"

It is the introduction of just such extraneous issues, into a contest involving National interests of the deepest and most vital concern to the whole people that creates what *appears* a reaction in political sentiment.

This was discovered in Maine. It is likely to be seen in Massachusetts.

The Making of Voters.

During the past two weeks the regular business of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts has been greatly interfered with, and in a measure entirely suspended, by the crowds of persons who rush forward, as usual on the eve of an election, to get naturalized, and the rush will continue until the 1st of November. Not one in ten of these persons, it is safe to say, cares a fig for, or has any appreciation of, the rights and duties, the dignity or responsibility of American citizenship, but they are brought forward in crowds, like cattle, by political committees, chiefly of the Democratic stripe, who pay the expense of naturalization with the understanding that they are to vote with the party.

Tammany Hall has long done an extensive business in this line, and has sometimes done it on tick and forgotten to pay her bills. Tickets signed by the Chairman of her General Committee are accepted by the Clerks of the Courts in lieu of the fifty cents which the law requires to be paid for taking out the papers, and after the rush is over these tickets are supposed to be redeemed in cash. If rumor is correct, however, the Tammany Committee is now owing a bill of $2,000 or over, contracted years ago in this business. One might suppose that any person who is not willing to pay the small sum of a fifty cent stamp to become an American citizen would better remain a foreigner; but if politicians who want the votes contract to pay the fee for such folk they should be made to hand it over in advance or give good security.

The whole business of Naturalization, as conducted in this City, is a scandal and a disgrace, not only to the Government that tolerates it, but to the adopted citizen who condescends to acquire the title of a citizen by such cheap and disreputable means.

Boiler Explosions.

Every two or three months we have to record some frightful loss of life by the explosion of a steam boiler, similar to that which occurred on Friday, at Pier No. 45 North River. Following the catastrophe there is usually an inquisition, more or less thorough, according to the aptness of the Coroner, into the causes of the explosion, and generally the jury think their duty well performed if they bring in a verdict mildly censuring somebody, and so the matter drops out of sight. There are indications that the present instance will prove no exception to this rule, and we therefore beg the jury, in advance, to show a little pluck, and if they find anything in the evidence to warrant criminal proceedings against the owner of the boiler which has caused the mischief, to set it forth unmistakably. The other day we had occasion to commend a jury for not mincing matters with the officers and crew of the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, whom they declared, from the evidence which was brought before them, to be guilty of manslaughter in running into and sinking the *Dean Richmond*, causing the death of one of the firemen of the last-named boat. Coroners' juries have full power to make these criminal charges, and the District-Attorney is compelled by law to bring them before the Grand Jury. The trouble is, however, that through ignorance of their duties or from tender-heartedness, which makes them shrink from responsibility, the men whom the Coroners take for jurymen are proverbial for the stupidity of their verdicts. Certainly, in the majority of these calamities, somebody is to blame, and Coroners' juries have the machinery of the law at their command, whereby they may take the initiatory steps toward fixing the responsibility where it belongs.

Police Magistrates and the Police.

No one will question the propriety of the decision rendered on Friday by Judge Sutherland, in the case of Policeman McGloin, who was before him on a writ of *habeas corpus* to be released from custody. McGloin was committed to prison for contempt of Court, having been so disposed of by Police Justice Conolly, to whom he had been impertinent while that functionary was sitting magistrate at Yorkville.

But, while we hold with Judge Sutherland that there is a general principle of law as well as of common sense, which gives any magistrate power to maintain order and preserve dignity in his Court, even though there be no express statutory provision which warrants a Police Justice in committing for contempt, we cannot but regret that some of the magistrates who wield this power are so unworthy to exercise it. Justice Connolly, whose record as a Police Justice extends over many years, has never been truthfully charged with being excessively dignified in his demeanor or impartial in his judgment while occupying the Bench. Of late, especially since his differences with the Police authorities, he has taken every occasion to humiliate and provoke the patrolmen who have brought culprits before him. His opposition to the Excise Law has often given a complexion of partisanship to his decisions, and his Court-room has at times witnessed squabbles between himself and the Police which were in the highest degree unseemly in such a place.

Indeed, the class of men generally whom we are in the habit of electing to the office of Police Magistrate, are unfitted by education and experience to fill acceptably and impartially a position of such importance. Like some of the Judges of Courts of higher degree, they are notoriously lacking in the qualifications for the office of magistrate.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Workingmen's Reform Fete—Pan Anglican Synod—Fenian Alarms—Matters Social and Commercial—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867.

The Workingmen's Reform *Fête* and Banquet on Monday at the Crystal Palace was not a very remarkable success. A less attractive bill of fare, with no banquet, has often drawn larger numbers. Seventeen thousand went out to Sydenham, including season ticket holders. The people amused themselves in their usual fashion with out door dancing, rough kissing games, and other popular pastimes, but utterly refused to listen to any political speeches. They cared far more for the Bedouin Arabs and the splendid fireworks, than for discourses on the suffrage. In the evening the banquet, which a Tory paper says is radical for dinner, was equally a failure. Covers were laid for one thousand guests—there were about five hundred. Forty members of Parliament had been invited—only one was present. All the rest, from Russell, Gladstone and Bright, to the lesser lights of Liberalism, with one accord, made excuses. Earl Russell gruffly refused—Mr. Gladstone mildly mistified; Mr. Bright was civil enough to send his regrets. The speeches were of no consequence. The only speakers of the least account were Mr. Ayrton. M. P., representative of the Tower Hamlets, an able and ambitious man, with a large working-class constituency, and bluff Sir John Bowring, an honest, scientific ingrain Radical. The arrangements were in singular contradiction to American ideas of Radicalism and equality. The tickets to the banquet, distinct from the general celebration, were three shillings up to Saturday, and then five shillings each; but there was a special table at the head of the room on a raised platform, at which the tickets were one guinea. Thus, in the most Radical assemblage in England, you can be distinguished and exclusive, and occupy an aristocratic position at a cost of sixteen extra shillings. Freedom and equality have their three distinct grades. You dance on the green and listen to glassblowers in the open air for eighteen pence; you banquet in the hall for five shillings; you are enthroned on a dais by the side of President Potter for a guinea. English equality is first, second and third class.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN COUNCIL.

The Pan-Anglican Council has issued the mildest of pastorals. Bishops from all the corners of the earth, Gibralter, Honolulu, Jerusalem, wherever the English Government has been induced to send one, have signed a document of the most harmless and negative character, at least thirty-nine times less vigorous than the thirty-nine articles to which they have all separately subscribed. The only salient paragraph in this joint sermon, is the following:

> "Furthermore, we entreat you to guard yourselves and yours against the growing suserstitions and additions with which in these latter days the truth of God hath been overlaid; as otherwise, so especially by the pretension to universal sovereignty over God's heritage asserted for the See of Rome, and by the practical exaltation of the blessed Virgin Mary as mediator in the place of her Divine Son, and by the addressing of prayers to her as intercessor between God and man. Of such beware, we beseech you, knowing that the jealous God giveth not his honor to another."

Unity, we are told, is to be sought by reading the Scriptures. But as there are over ninety distinct sects in England, all diligent Scripture readers, and as Christendom has become more and more divided ever since the discovery of the art of printing made a general reading of the Scriptures possible, the tendency of such reading to unity may be considered undemonstrated. The address, pastoral or sermon, however, in its mild nonentity, fairly represents the impotence of the Bishops who sign it. It declares no doctrine—it settles no difficulty—it has no authority. If rumors can be trusted, the Council itself, after all its efforts at neutrality, got at last into a discussion on the Colenso case, and broke up in a state of excitement, which in a less sacred and venerable body might have been profanely described as a row. If the project of sending another Bishop to Natal is carried out, there will be a lively opposition. Dr. Colenso holds the patent of the head of the Church, and neither the Bishop of Capetown nor the Archbishop of Canterbury can upset that document. If Queen Victoria had the vigor of Elizabeth, she would unfrock somebody, though who it would be is a matter of doubt. The hopeless muddle of the English Press over the whole business would be ludicrous, if it were any laughing matter. But what can be done when the Bishops themselves are divided on the most vital questions? How absurd to talk of unity with the other branches of the Church Catholic, when the great Sees of England are among themselves a thousand leagues asunder on the very fundamentals of the Christian faith!

But the Bishops, English and foreign, have been well received and entertained, not only by His Grace of Canterbury, but by His Lordship of London. Every day covers were laid at Fulham Palace for forty-two persons, and the Bishop and Mrs. Tait dispensed lavish hospitalities, especially to the American and colonial Bishops. The American Bishops have been entertained by the more wealthy of the London clergy, and I have observed that, naturally enough, the bishops from the Southern States have been domiciled with Confederate sympathizers; but how such a division between North and South took place, as was noticed at the concluding services at Lambeth, passes my comprehension. On that occasion all the prelates from the Northern States, without any arrangement having been made, seated themselves on the left of the Archbishop, while all those from the late Confederate States were seen seated on his right, on the northern side of the chancel. Dr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, did not believe in the Synod, and refused to have a special service in Westminster Abbey in connection with it, or during its session, but he gave the American Bishops an invitation to visit the Abbey. He had also intended, with Lady Stanley, to entertain them at the deanery, but was prevented by the news of the death of her ladyship's brother, Sir Frederick Bruce, late Minister to the United States.

THE FENIAN ALARMS.

The telegraph has sent you, day by day, the news of the Fenian outbreaks which have brought uneasiness, if not terror to England. If a hundred armed men can suddenly start up in Manchester, acting under the orders of a resolute chief, and rescue prisoners from the authorities, what may they not be ready to do in every large town in England? Last Spring several hundreds gathered to make an attack upon Chester Castle, and seize one of the great mail routes of the Kingdom. This week a rumor of an attempt upon Dover Castle caused the arming of the Police. Numbers of Irish-Americans were seen there preparing, it was supposed, for the escape of Kelly and Deasey to France. These leaders, everywhere watched for, have not been found. A few nights ago two hundred men, evidently acting under leadership, gathered around the Euston-station of the North-western Railway in London, waiting the arrival of a train, in which it is supposed, they expected the escaped Fenians, whom they were ready to guard to a place of safety, and to rescue them from the Police, if need be. The expected leaders possibly did not come—if they did they were not recognized, and the waiting crowd quietly dispersed. London has also been the scene of a supposed Fenian outrage. A soldier was shot a few nights ago in the centre of London, close by Holborn. He had been into an Irish public-house of Fenian repute, and was shot through the body, though possibly not fatally, by one of two or three men, who met him just after he left it. He was in plain clothes, and it is supposed he was mistaken for a detective or informer. He was, in fact, a harmless member of the band of a regiment of the Guards, who had been playing at a music hall. An Irishman was arrested, and found to be armed with a revolver, and a great crowd gathered in Bow-street next day, where extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent a riot or rescue. I have no doubt that there is a strong Fenian organization in London. We hear of plenty of Irish-Americans in the Strand, and pistol practice grows common in St. Giles. The rough Irish element in London alone could turn out a formidable army. The great towns of the north—Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, and a dozen more—could each contribute its regiments. The Irish are credulous, enthusiastic and easily led into difficulties. No people are more susceptible to the sentiment of devotion or more reckless of life. The thirty or forty Irishmen, all handcuffed in couples, at Manchester, take their own part with the magistrates, and all joined in hissing an offensive witness. Mr. Ernest Jones, himself a convicted and imprisoned Chartist, threw up his brief and refused to defend them, because the magistrates would not free them from their handcuffs. It is not the present practice in England to try men in chains; but the magistrates held that the Police, under the circumstances, were justified in taking unusual precautions. The feeling against the Fenians in England is very strong. There is a hatred of race between the English and Irish. Not at the most Radical English meeting could a resolution be passed sympathizing with a Fenian Head Centre. Justice to Ireland is a liberal political sentiment, but toleration to Fenians is not. The Government will have a Commission ready to try Allen and his confederates, at Manchester, almost as soon as the examination is concluded. "I will die for you, Kelley!" said Allen, when he let him out of the prison van with the keys rifled from the dead policeman. "Will" is Irish for "shall," and Allen does not flinch from his almost certain fate. English juries have no power to bring in a verdict of extenuating circumstances. In such a case as this they must convict, and the Judge must sentence. I do not see that the Government can interfere to prevent the execution, so far, at least, as Allen is concerned; but if the Fenians are as well organized and resolute as they appear to be, they may have something to say about it. If money can be raised as readily in America for Fenian work in England as it is said to be in England for Garibaldian work in Italy, we may see rough times here before the Winter is over.

MATTERS SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London *Times* is not satisfied with a portion of one of my recent letters on the social and commercial condition of England, coincident with Free Trade. You can, if you like, copy its reply to my observations, and you can say, if you please, that "the opinion of the New-York Times" is not necessarily that of one of its European correspondents. I wish, however, to make one or two observations upon the matter. I have made no war on the principle of Free Trade. I showed that some of the same difficulties attributed to protection in America existed *with* Free Trade in England, with others from which America does not suffer. But I utterly deny the charge, not now made for the first time, that I write of this country in an unfriendly spirit. Your columns will testify that I have not neglected the bright side of English life, and its darker sides I certainly have not exaggerated. I know that St. Giles and Bethnal Green, Lambeth and Spittal Fields are not London, though they and similar places go to make up a large part of it; but neither are Pall-Mall and Belgravia London. Of the three million inhabitants of this great metropolis, it would be going very far to say that one-third were in that condition of comfort and intelligence which should be the lot of the people of the metropolis of one of the most powerful empires in the world. The *Times* asserts that the poor laws, restrictions upon labor, and humanitary legislation forced upon Parliament have nothing to do with Free Trade. Why, then, have they been uniformly apposed by the leaders of the Manchester school of politics and political economy? Why is it that these measures of humanity and protection have been almost uniformly introduced and advocated in Parliament by Tories and Protectionists and opposed by Free Traders, who hold to the doctrine of *laissez faire*—the policy of "let alone"—and who believe that all such matters will regulate themselves if they are not meddled with. The *Times* has lately recorded an experiment in which this principle was tried on a large scale. When the Indian authorities were informed of the danger of famine in Orissa, they said there was no necessity of Governmental interference—the matter would certainly regulate itself if left to the law of supply and demand—free competition—in a word, Free Trade principles. Scarcity of food would make a demand, and the demand would bring the supply. The Government did nothing, and 1,000,000 of British subjects died of famine—victims to a consistent faith in Free Trade. This was crowding the matter, and making it conspicuous; but it would not be difficult to show that the same let-alone policy—the same cold-blooded, hard-hearted trust in self-regulation and supply and demand—the same lazy or cruel "am I my brother's keeper" system—produces more misery in Great Britain and Ireland continually than was caused by the short and sharp famine in India. The English are beginning to talk about compulsory education. They need that and much more; but give them that and the rest may follow.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

Admiral Farragut is at Sheerness, mouth of the Thames, with the *Franklin*, and he and his officers have visited the naval works at Chatham, with the Lords of the Admiralty, reviewed the troops, heard British bands play "Hail Columbia," and "God Save the Queen," and had a pleasant time generally. It is natural that military and naval men should take an interest in each others tools, and the English have just been horrified with an account of the new Chassepôt rifle of the French, which is not only more rapid than the needle-gun, but, as appears from some experiments on dead bodies, far more murderous in its effects, tearing and mashing to such an extent that no person hit with a bullet from it can hope to recover. There are writers, even, who protest against the use of such a cruel instrument of warfare, who have no objection to a cannon ball that cuts you in two, or a shell that blows you into a hundred pieces.

THEATRICALS.

The Autumn season of theatricals is fairly open. Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault once more delight the town in "Arrah-na-Pogue," Drury Lane plays "Faust," Mr. Fetcher is doing *Claude Melnotte*, "Caste" fills the little Princess of Wales, and we are to have Clarke and Bandmann, two American stars. In a few nights a large new theatre is to open close by Covent Garden and Drury Lane, and those are scarcely a stone's throw from the Lyceum and Olympic, while the Strand and Adelphi are their near neighbors. Here are six theatres, all, I believe, on a triangular space whose longest side is less than half a mile. On the other hand, on six or eight square miles of the richest and most elegant portion of London, the entire West End, there is not a single theatre, and so far as any public place of amusement is concerned. Belgravia, Pimlico, Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Bayswater and Tyburnia are all a barren waste. There is Cremorne, to be sure, on the banks of the river, between Chelsea and Fulham, but no respectable lady is ever seen at Cremorne, unless by mistake. It is a place where fast men and loose women play fast and loose, and any woman who cared for her reputation would escape from it as soon as possible. For all that it is one of the prettiest places in London, and ought to be one of the most enjoyable. What is wanted, however, is an opera-house or theatre, something like the Lyrique at Paris, for example, say at Knightsbridge, in place of the dingy old barracks. This will come in time, no doubt, but in what time? Can you remember when the cohorts of Beales tore down the railings of Hyde Park? They are not yet replaced. I begin to doubt if they ever will be.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Agricultural and General Resources of California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Santa Clara, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1867.

Most people who come here from the Eastern coast, and who think at all on the matter, are inclined to depreciate the resources of California. This is certainly the tendency among scientific men. It is partly the result of the exaggerated claims made by Californians and the universal flattery which is employed towards them and their State in public addresses, so that thoughtful persons come to doubt that which is so loudly boasted of. Then the first aspect of the State, especially in Summer, is not encouraging; the brown and burnt hills and the dusty roads running through wide sections of her apparently barren plains seem and promise anything but plentiful harvests or agricultural wealth. Moreover, there were manifest certain great obstacles which might be supposed certain to impede a great development in the State. One is the want of good coal, which is a necessity of life in industrial progress; another the liability of the country to excessive drouths, which destroy both cattle and crops; and most of all, the vast distance of the interior from large markets. To these must be added the high price of labor, and the extravagant habits induced by gold-mining and its gambling successes, so that production becomes very costly, and could hardly be expected to compete with the closely-managed and economical production of the Eastern coast, or the cheap agriculture of the Central West.

Moreover, capital has been scarce and commanded immense prices, owing to expected profits in the mines, or the sale of city real estate, so that large production, demanding borrowed capital, in agriculture and manufactures could hardly have been looked for.

With all these obstacles and natural impediments, however, California has entered on a career of development which, in another decade, will astonish the Union. I fully believe there is no such creation of wealth going on anywhere else in the United States, and that nowhere else in the world is there so great a proportion of savings to each producer.

And yet thus far there are no railroads to open thousands of fertile valleys, and only about half the population of New-York City and its suburbs to work all this great territory. The expectations from the Pacific Railroad among the people are greatly exaggerated. I do not see how it is possible for it to be finished for a considerable number of years yet, and when it is it can never be a line of through freight, except in small and valuable parcels. For all her great products California will be no nearer market than before. But there will be undoubtedly a great local market opened in the mining regions, and perhaps even as far as Salt Lake, so that that slope of the continent will be fed and clothed and supplied with luxuries from the Pacific coast. But the great advantage to California from this important route will be the supply it will afford of cheap labor. A laborer may be landed in San Francisco from New-York for $50, and wages will at once find their level on the two coasts. Production, then, will be immensely cheapened throughout the State. The want of labor thus far has been marvelously supplied by an accidental immigration from the far East by the Chinese. Without these useful workers, California would at this day be scarcely more than Nevada,—a great mining ground, whose wealth all flowed away. Fur manufactures would have been started or large farms worked; the rich would have immigrated, the export of wheat have never commenced, and the Pacific Road could not have been built over the Sierras. With Chinese labor and the immeasurable advantages of climate, the Californian farmer is able now to compete in the markets of the world with the farmers of Illinois and Indiana and the peasants of the Black Sea, though his distance from market may be some 10,000 miles or more.

It must be remembered that nature gives the cultivator of the ground a great start here over his competitors in foreign countries. The farmer need seldom shelter his harvest; he leaves the grain-stack in the open air, assured that until November it will escape any rain. He is saved the expense of large barns and the carrying the crop to and fro. He need be under no hurry in harvesting, for showers never come, and thus haste and waste are spared. His wheat, owing to the dry climate, is dry and glutinous, keeping sweet long, and makes the best flour in the world. "Stock" being cheap, he can have heavy teams, and on the level fields do a great deal of machine-work, even using steam occasionally for threshing. His Chinese labor costs him no more than Irish labor does in the West, and though it may be less efficient, it is more regular and certain, while he himself, owing to the climate, can work a third or fourth more than his Eastern or Western competitor. The snow or rain interrupts him but little, and ague or disease seldom cripples him.

Most of all, nature gives him a far greater product than it does the farmer of older States. He will often take fifty, sixty, even eighty bushels of wheat to the acre, and will sometimes reap forty bushels of "volunteer crop" where he has not sown, and can even gather his forty bushels of "volunteer" barley for three years without sowing or cultivating. The average yield through the State on bad land and good is about twenty-four bushels, while that of the West is fifteen bushels. No cultivator in the world, however, can have so many different products to turn to beside his wheat and barley, and he can plant flax and Indian corn and potatoes, or have his orchards of peaches, apricots, plums, pears, cherries, apples, almonds, olives and figs, or he can raise English walnuts or peanuts, or plant vineyards, which in five years are quite sure to bring him in from $300 to $500 an acre in wine, and even more in raisins. He has no hay to cut, for his cattle and horses can feed on the wild oats all the year round, or, if he must have some stored, he can cut it from land otherwise of no value, or he can feed stock from wheat-straw. There are indeed, as I have mentioned before, obstacles to his getting this crop to market, in the want of elevators, and grain-bins, and railroads. These, however, will soon be overcome. Such have been the profits of agriculture and commerce, that capital is accumulating in San Francisco, and interest on long loans is down to ten per cent. per annum. This surplus capital will soon be directing itself to railroads and conveniences for transporting grain. The saving on sacks alone will make a difference of ten per cent. to the farmer on the cost of production, and the cheapening of freights by railways will make an incredible difference—in fact, will open rich valleys which now can send nothing to market. Then the transport by sea is always a great advantage, as compared with land transport. It is said that the freight on wheat now from San Francisco to Liverpool is no more than from Chicago to the same point. As this port becomes more known as a grain-exporting port, and buys more, directly from foreign markets, freights will be cheaper. England is evidently to be the great market for California wheat. It can hardly compete with Western wheat on the New-York market except in years of short harvest.

During the six months of 1867, ending June 30, California exported in flour, 317,924 barrels, valued at $1,958,619, being an increase of 161,058 barrels, and of $962,479 in value over the same period last year. Of this amount the largest quantity was sent to New-York—190,486 barrels; value, $1,222,219; against 22 barrels last year! China took 55,247 barrels, worth $312,896; Great Britain, 34,282 barrels, worth $193,589; Brazil, 14,508 barrels, worth $84,280; Central America, 6,504 barrels, and the East Indies 5,500 barrels. Australia, which took a large amount the year before, took none this year, while Brazil and the East Indies are new customers. In wheat the export is 2,012,713 sacks, worth $3,940,103, which is an increase of 1,366,647 sacks, and in value of $2,567,552. Great Britain is the great customer, taking 1,456,584 sacks, against 38,383 last year, and our coast 447,538 sacks, against 76,764 in 1866, while Australia takes 3,534 sacks, against 409,978 last year, and China receives less by 54,537. There is a new customer in Spain to the amount of 8,474 sacks.

The interesting fact about these figures is the unexpected opening of some new market as an old one fails. If Australia has a good harvest and ceases to demand so much as she has done, our coast suddenly calls for flour; if China fails, Great Britain takes her place, and even remote Spain comes as a customer to the Pacific coast. It must be remembered there is no exact limit in Europe or in the East to the consumption of wheat. The line of white bread-eating may continually descend in Great Britain and France and Germany, as the production of wheat is cheapened or as the consumption of foreign products by our own people enables foreigners to buy of us. Our high protective tariff will undoubtedly tend to diminish the export of cereals to foreign countries.

In Japan and China the consumption of our wheat or flour depends mainly on the quantity of the rice crop. If this be small and the price high, the people turn to American wheat. It is hoped that the return-emigration of Chinese laborers may make the taste for our flour more popular, and to become one of the wants of the Oriental population.

In ten years, we believe, California will be the leading wheat-growing State in the American Union. She will produce this year from twelve to fifteen millions of bushels, with a farming population of probably not more than two hundred thousand. There are numbers of rich valleys that are not even scratched with the plow as yet. Thousands of acres of the best wheat land in America have yet to be developed, especially in the South. It needs only an immigration of laborers and small farmers to cause such a harvest to wave on these brown hills as is no where else seen on this continent.

C. L. B.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Canby's Order for an Election in South Carolina.

Gen. Canby's order for the election in South Carolina on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 19 and 20, on the question whether a convention shall be called under the Military Reconstruction Bill, contains the following directions:

In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 24, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

The Sheriff and other peace officers of each district are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed, and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any district, the Sheriff of the district is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies and other peace officers to the other polling places as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the commander of the military post in which his district is situated.

Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercising his right of voting, is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the post commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

All bar-rooms, saloons and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 18th of November until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of districts will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of the election, and will be prepared to act promptly, if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 19.

BUSINESS AT THE TREASURY.

The amount of fractional currency issued during the week, from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, was five hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars.

The shipments during the same period were as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; United States Depository at Louisville, $20,000; to National Banks and others, $303,757. Total, $423,757.

The amount of currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $503,800. The following is a statement of the securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks at this date, viz.: As security for circulating notes, $340,646,250; for deposits of public moneys, $38,270,450. Total, $378,916,700.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $34,080, and the total amount issued to date is $304,129,991. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes amounting to $4,988,245, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,141,746.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Presbyterian Synod, of Baltimore, Old School, is now in session at Georgetown, D. C. A report was to-day made from the Special Committee on the subject of reunion of the Old and New School Churches, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"The experience of our own Church, before and since its division, has proved conclusively that the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace was better secured by their separation than their organic union; and we accept the teachings of this experience as decisive, thus far, that, unless now agreed upon, the points which then decided them must now decide that the time has not yet come for an organic reunion, and we feel constrained to say that in the bases proposed by the joint committee such agreement is not made sufficiently apparent."

The Synod laid on the table, by a vote of 45 against 20, a resolution declaring that the Synod of Baltimore expresses its earnest desire that the two branches of the Presbyterian Church may soon be united in a cordial and harmonious union.

NATIONAL BASE BALL CLUB.

The National Base Ball Club, of this city, left Washington this evening on a tour to the North, for the purpose of playing match games with the Union, of Lansingburgh; the National, of Albany; the Mutual, of New-York; the Irvington, of New-Jersey, and the Quaker City and Keystone, of Philadelphia. The games to be played with the Union, of Lansingburgh, and Mutuals, of New-York, are return games, the contest between the National and those clubs having already taken place.

DINNER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Messrs. CHADWICK, SYKES & Co., proprietors of Willard's Hotel, gave this evening a dinner, in generous style, to the various correspondents of the Press, representing all phases and shades of political opinions at the Capital.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week were $1,683,000; for the fiscal year commencing with July 1 to date, $65,500,000.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander John Irwin, detached from his command of the *Lenapee* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander Francis B. Blake, detached from the command of the *Nipsic* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander J. R. Bartlett detached from the *Nipsic* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander F. J. Naile, Assistant Surgeon John A. Ramsey and First Assistant Engineer George Gillespie, detached from the *Lenapee* and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edwin M. Hart, detached from the *Lenapee* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, detached from the *Nipsic* and ordered to settle his accounts.

Fleet Surgeon Samuel Jackson, detached from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

First Surgeon John Rudenstein, detached from the *Powhatan*; Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Bowers, detached from the Navy-Yard at Washington and ordered to the *Powhatan*; Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, detached from the *Saganaw*; Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Whedon, detached from the Naval Rendezvous at New-York and ordered to the *Saganaw*; Assistant Surgeon Ernest D. Martin, detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the *Powhatan*; Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort and Assistant Surgeon H. M. Rundlette, detached from the *Powhatan*; Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Pawnee*. Surgeon J. Winthrop ordered to the *Pensacola* as Fleet Surgeon of the North Pacific Squadron. Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Vermeulen ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Assistant Surgeon George S. File ordered to the *Portsmouth*.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Autumn Meeting—Fourth Day's Racing—Red Dick Wins the Hurdle Race—Number Three the Selling Race—Local the Grand National Handicap and Morrissey the Four Mile Dash.

The four days of the Jerome Park Autumn Meeting have been distinguished by unusually fine, pleasant weather for the advanced season of the year, and yesterday the temperature was as warm and sultry as in July. The attendance, although not so numerous as on Thursday, the day on which *Kentucky* ran his memorable match, was both numerous and fashionable. The Club and grand stands presented an array of youth and beauty which could not be surpassed, probably not equaled, at any of the racing carnivals of Continental Europe. The number of visitors on the Course could not have been less than eight thousand persons at the lowest calculation, and it is almost unnecessary to state that the most perfect order and propriety were maintained by the vast assemblage. The citizens of New-York are now beginning to discover the vast boon that the princely liberality and enterprising spirit of one individual—Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME—has conferred upon them by establishing in their midst an institution which is productive of so much delightful enjoyment, healthy excitement and innocent recreation. The construction of Jerome Park, and the consequent organization of the American Jockey Club, has elevated racing in social estimation to a height that it never reached before, and has placed it upon a firm and immovable basis. In the future history of the American turf, the institution of the Jerome Park meetings will mark a conspicuous era in the rise and progress of racing on this continent.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event on the programme, and although many thought that after the fatal casualty on the first day, this race would be abandoned, the Club were obliged to carry out their announced arrangements, for the entries had been previously made, and horses brought on expressly for this particular event. It was a handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, and had eight entries, of which one (*Julius*, who won the first day's hurdle race) being declared not to start. The others were PAUL GOOD's *General Williams*, aged, 158 pounds; GEORGE PEPPER's b. h. *Zigzag*, aged, 156 pounds; C. J. ALLOWAY's b. f. *Zara*, four years, 150 pounds; D. MCDANIELS' b. c. *Red Dick*, four years, 146 pounds, and his b. c. *Ripley*, 4 years, 140 pounds; J. M. BROWN's ch. h. *Tycoon*, aged, 142 pounds, and THOMAS WEIR's b. h. *Secaucus*, 6 years, 132 pounds. This was a large field, but all of them were horses accustomed to the business, and their riders men of skill and experience, consequently there was little or no fear of danger to life and limb to be apprehended. GEORGE PEPPER was on *Zigzag*, GRIFFIN on *Gen. Williams*, GAFFNEY on *Red Dick*, TOM LEE on *Tycoon*; ALLOWAY on his own filly *Zara* and two colored riders on *Ripley* and *Secaucus*. There was no pool selling, as Dr. UNDERWOOD, for some unexplained reason, did not sell on the race; consequently the speculation was confined to ring betting. *Red Dick* was made the favorite, and after $100 to $60 had been freely taken about his winning, his friends were so desirous to get on, that he advanced to even betting on him against the field. *Gen. Williams* and *Zigzag* were the first to clear the first hurdle, both taking it together, *Tycoon* third, *Zara* fourth, and the favorite last. At the second hurdle, placed at the base of the Club-house hill, *Williams* and *Zigzag* were head and head together as they took it, *Tycoon* and *Red Dick* following them a few lengths behind. At the third hurdle, on the lower side, *Williams* was leading, with *Zigzag* and *Tycoon* second and third, and *Red Dick* fourth. The fourth hurdle midway up the homestretch was first taken by *Zigzag*, *Tycoon*, *Williams*, *Red Dick*, *Ripley*, *Zara* and *Secaucus* following in the order named. Thus they passed the Judges' Stand on the first mile, and here *Zara*, finding the pace too fast for her, fell into the rear, and her chance of winning was extinguished. The fifth and sixth hurdle found the positions unaltered, but now *Red Dick* was seen to rush past his horses and take a clear lead. He led over the seventh hurdle with *Tycoon* at his quarters, but had opened a gap of two lengths, as they took the last hurdle, between himself and *Tycoon* and *Williams*, both the last taking it together. These two made a desperate effort to reach the favorite, but his superior speed over the flat told in his favor, and he beat them easily to the score; *Tycoon* getting second money, and *Williams* and *Zigzag* almost head and head. Time, 3:55¾.

HURDLE RACE.—Handicap for all ages, two miles over eight hurdles. Premium $800, of which $100 is to be given to second horse. $50 entrance, h. ft., and only $10 if declared:

D. McDaniel enters b. c. Red Dick, 4 years, 146 lbs.—Gaffney	1
J. M. Brown enters ch. h. Tycoon, aged, 142 lbs.—Lee	2
Paul Wood enters br. h. Gen. Williams, aged, 158 lbs.—Griffen	3
Geo. Pepper enters b. h. Zigzag, aged, 156 lbs.—Pepper	4
D. McDaniel enters b. c. Ripley, 4 years, 140 lbs.—Archy	5
Thos. Weir, enters b. h. Secaucus, 6 years, 132 lbs.—Johnson	6
C. J. Alloway enters b. f. Zara, 4 years, 150 lbs.—Alloway	7
D. McDaniel enters b. h. Julius, 152 lbs.	dr.

THE SELLING RACE,

for a purse of $500, for two and three-year-olds, dash of a mile, carrying 95 pounds and 110 pounds, respectively, was the next event. The entries were *Number Three*, (who had won a race the previous day,) *Redwing*, *Fetnah*, *Gerald* and *Twinkle*. The betting was in favor of *Redwing*, who sold in the pools for $700; *Number Three*, for $400; *Twinkle*, for $315; *Fetnah*, $140, and *Gerald*, $55. *Twinkle* got off first, *Number Three* and *Redwing* next; but as they passed the quarter-pole the gray colt bore Mr. MORRIS' scarlet colors to the front, and on rounding the hill he was two lengths before *Redwing*, who had passed *Twinkle*. On the third quarter *Redwing* made a vigorous effort to reach the gray; but he shook her off, and won cleverly by two lengths, in the fast time of 1:46¾. *Twinkle* was third, *Gerald* fourth, and *Fetnah* last.

Selling Purse, $500, for two and three-year olds, one mile, two-year olds to carry 95 lb., three-year olds, 110 lbs.; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; $1,500 allowed 7 lbs.; 1,000 allowed 12 lbs.

F. Morris enters gr. c. No. 3, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity, by imp. Glencoe. To be sold for $1,000	1
L. W. Jerome enters b. f. Redwing, 3 years, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal. To be sold for $1,000	2
D. McDaniel enters b. f. Twinkle, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Starbeam, by imp. Glencoe. To be sold for $1,000	3
C. J. Alloway enters bl. g. Gerald, (late Head Centre,) 3 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by imp. Yorkshire	4
Thos. G. Bacon enters Bowie & Hall's gr. f. Fetna, 3 years, by Twobits, dam Faith, by Childe Harold. To be sold for $1,000	5

THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP

was the third race; it was for all ages, two miles and three-quarters, $100 entrance, half forfeit with $1,000 added by the Club. There were fifteen nominations, of which four started, viz: *Onward*, carrying 118 pounds; *Aldebaran*, 108 pounds; *Local*, 102 pounds, (both in Dr. WELDON's stable) and *Flora McIvor*, 90 pounds. *Onward*, although he carried the top weight was a great favorite, selling for $500; Dr. Weldon's couple $260 and *Flora McIvor* $75. *Aldebaron* was started to make the running for his stable companion *Local*, and he did it at a rattling pace, *Onward* lying second and *Local* third. As they passed the stand on the first three-quarters *Aldebaron* was only half a length in front of *Onward*, while *Local* and *Flora* were head and head half a dozen lengths behind them. Before the quarter pole was roached *Onward* bore the yellow jacket of Mr. WATSON to the front, and he kept ahead until close to the judges stand the second time, when *Aldebaran* again passed him and led to the bend around the Club-house hill, where his mission accomplished, he fell back, and *Local* rushed to the front. He challenged and defeated *Onward* in a few strides and galloped home an easy winner by six lengths, amid the tumultuous cheering of the fielders. *Onward* was second, half a length before *Flora McIvor* and *Aldebaran* last. Time 5.09.

The Grand National Handicap for all ages, two and three-quarter miles, $100 entrance, h. ft., $20 if declared, $1,000 added by the Club. Closed with 15 nominations:

J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 4 yrs., 102 lbs.	1
J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 yrs., 118 lbs.	2
John Hunter's b. f. Flora McIvor, 3 yrs., 90 lbs.	3
J. W. Weldon's ch. g. Aldebaran, aged, 108 lbs.	4
Forbes and Jerome's ch. h. Fleetwing, aged, 118 lbs.	dr.
J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 yrs., 112 lbs.	dr.
R. B. Forbes', Jr., br. h. Climax, aged, 108 lbs.	dr.
J. H. Dowling's b. m. Lurline, 6 yrs., 109 lbs.	dr.
Hosea Ball's ch. m. Lanassa, 5 yrs., 100 lbs.	dr.
D. McDaniel's br. c. by Lexington, 3 yrs., 94 lbs.	dr.
T. F. Bacon's b. f. Sleety, 3 yrs., 90 lbs.	dr.
J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Doon, 3 yrs., 85 lbs.	dr.
D. McDaniel's b. f. Twinkle, 3 yrs., 85 lbs.	dr.
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 3 yrs., 84 lbs.	dr.
Bowie & Hall's gr. f. Fetnah, 3 yrs., 80 lbs.	dr.

Time—5:09.

THE FOUR MILE DASH

for all ages, for a purse of $1,200, had but two entries, *Onward* and *Morrissey*. Mr. WATSON's horse had just run a severe race of two miles and three-quarters, but the knowing ones thought he could, notwithstanding this, beat *Morrissey*, who had never shown a capacity for getting a distance, and accordingly made him the favorite. In the last pool sold *Onward* brought $330, and *Morrissey* $200. The latter with the intention of cutting down the favorite, went off at a rattling pace, and was four lengths ahead on the first mile; two lengths on the second, and twenty lengths on the third. It was now apparent that *Onward* was dead beat, and he gave up on the last half mile, while *Morrissey* himself was so leg-weary that he could hardly gallop home. Time 8:25.

PURSE $1,200.—For all ages.—Dash of four miles.

D. McDaniel enters b. c. Morrissey, 3 yrs., by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, by imp. Bonny Scotland	1
J. S. Watson enters ch. h. Onward, 5 yrs, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe	2

Time—8:25.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Judiciary Convention.

The Convention reassembled at headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last night, and nominated F. J. FITHIAN for Judge of the Supreme Court, and E. B. COWLES for Judge of the Superior Court, in place of the gentlemen previously nominated, and who have declined to accept.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

The Convention in the Seventh District met at the Everett Rooms last night, but adjourned without making any nomination.

Fourth Assembly District.

The Fourth Assembly District Union Republicans met last evening at No. 202 Monroe-street, at the house of Mr. W. H. MCKINLEY, and nominated unanimously Mr. ISAAC WOLF for member of Assembly for that District.

Mozart Judicial Nominations.

The Judiciary Convention of the Mozart Democracy met last evening at Mozart Hall, No. 814 Broadway, and made the following nominations:

Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Full term. JOHN R. BRADY; to fill vacancy, THOMAS STEVENSON; Judge of the Marine Court, GEORGE M. CURTIS.

Having previously made nominations for the Supreme and Superior Courts, the nominations of last evening completed the labors of the Convention, and it adjourned *sine die*.

Kings County Democratic Nominations.

Yesterday the Democratic County Convention met at No. 347 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, JAMES O'BRIEN in the chair. After the routine business of delegate reference was done, Mr. W. L. LIVINGSTON spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LIVINGSTON.

We have come together to discharge an important trust. To us has been confided the duty of making the nominations in this County for that party which will not only triumph here, but throughout the whole State. The voice of our sister State on the Pacific coast has met with a hearty response from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and when New-York speaks in November next, it will be in such tones of thunder that they will resound throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Let us not, therefore, do anything that may mar the bright prospects we have in view. We have all come here actuated but with one desire—to do justice to our constituents. We inwardly have, no doubt, our preferences among the various candidates whose names will be presented to us. It is our privilege to give expression to those preferences by our votes; but let all resolve that, when the nominations shall have been made by this Convention, that the successful candidates shall be our choice and our only choice; and let us observe our proceedings here by a spirit of harmony and good feeling which will encourage our friends and secure the triumph of our nomination at the polls.

On motion of Mr. W. A. FOWLER, of the Third Ward, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, the present Register, was unanimously renominated, receiving 75 out of 77 on the informal test.

On motion of the same delegate, Mr. JAMES TROY was unanimously nominated for County Judge.

After a test ballot, Mr. J. J. WHITE, the present County Clerk, was renominated, and on a formal ballot Mr. JAMES DE VANCENE was nominated for Coroner.

Mr. JOEL SKIDMORE was nominated for Superintendent of the Poor, and Mr. STEPHEN J. VOORHEES Justice of the Peace.

In regard to the prominent candidates now presented to the Democrats, it will be noted as a curious fact that there is not a single American. The Irish element monopolizes the entire ticket, with a single (Dutch exception; and with what favor the selections are regarded may be inferred from the following remark of the Democratic organ, the *Eagle*.

"Within our experience, we have never before been called upon to denounce so contemptuous a defiance of public opinion, or so utter a disregard of great interests at stake. The result of the coming election in this State may turn upon the vote of the reliable old stronghold whose public sentiment it has been our privilege at once to guide and to be guided by. Is this the proper preparation for meeting our responsibility? How sore to-day's business promises to be to us can only be understood by those whose duty it has been to maintain the principles and defend the honor of that organization whose managers, acting unfaithfully in its name, have attempted to give us a load to carry which we now most respectfully transfer to whatever shoulders care to assume the burden!"

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN has already held the office of Register six years, each one of which is a fortune to him, and the other "leaders" think it is quite time for him to give others a show. The Republicans are jubilant over the ticket; the Democrats exactly the reverse.

Brooklyn City Democratic Nominations.

The Democratic City Convention was called at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but owing to "indisposition" on the part of a leading Democrat it did not begin to organize until nearly 2 o'clock, at which time JOHN PYBURN of the Fifth Ward, took the chair.

The contest for the Mayoralty nomination was between MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, D. D. WHITNEY and DOMINICUS VOORHEES.

An informal ballot showed that the delegates stood: KALBFLEISCH, 40; VOORHEES, 11; WHITNEY, 7. And on the first formal ballot they stood: KALBFLEISCH, 45; VOORHEES, 14; after which KALBFLEISCH's nomination was made unanimous.

Messrs. JOHN DELMAR, T. M. RILEY, ZAC VOORHEES and T. C. EAMES were nominated for Justices of the Peace.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH was formerly Mayor, and during his term was elected to Congress. Finding that the party had determined to nominate a man he did not like, (the late BENJAMIN PRINCE,) he ran a stump ticket, which enabled the Republicans to elect their candidate, the gallant Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment. This fact defeated him again when made by the Ring the regular candidate, and the discontent of the rank and file of the party is abundantly evinced by the party organ, which said in yesterday's leader:

"In 1865 the political managers forgave his transgression, and Mr. KALBFLEISCH secured the regular Democratic nomination. The voters were more relentless, and he was defeated. On what pretext a retrial of the experiment is justified we are not able to say."

The nomination is regarded on all sides essentially weak, and odds are offered that BLISS will beat him at the polls. There is a probability that on Monday or Tuesday an independent ticket will be put in the field.

Westchester County—Trouble in the Democratic Camp.

The Inspectors of Election in the Second Poll District of Eastchester have had some trouble in organizing their Board for the purpose of registering the voters. It seems that the Inspectors met on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., when only two of their number appeared, Dr. C. J. NORDQUIST and MICHAEL COLWELL; the third, Mr. LYNCH, having moved from the town since his election. Mr. JAS. DUSENBURY then presented himself, saying he had been appointed by the proper authorities to fill the vacancy. Mr. COLWELL refused to recognize Mr. DUSENBURY's authority; thereupon he (DUSENBURY) proceeded to Mount Vernon and procured a certificate from the Town Clerk verifying his appointment, with which he returned. This he presented to Mr. COLWELL, who immediately pocketed it, saying, "I will take care of this," and at the same time collaring Mr. DUSENBURY, forcibly ejected him from the room. The latter then called in a constable and demanded the ballot boxes, books, &c.; whereupon a general row ensued. During the *mêlée* COLWELL secured everything, and the constable failing to arrest him, and calling upon Mr. CASEY, the polite and gentlemanly Clerk appointed by COLWELL, for assistance, was told in rather forcible language to go to a very warm locality. COLWELL was at last secured and taken to Mount Vernon, a charge of assault and battery being brought against him by DUSENBURY. He was finally released on bail, and on the following day Mr. DUSENBURY withdrew the charge.

The Children's American Church Missionary Society.

The first annual meeting of that portion of the Children's American Church Missionary Society residing in Brooklyn, was held at the Academy of Music in that city yesterday afternoon. Ten of the Episcopal Sabbath schools were represented, and the gathering was so numerous that all parts of the building were occupied. Banners and flags were displayed in profusion from different portions of the parquette and circles, and lent quite an attractive appearance to the scene. The proceedings were presided over by Rev. Mr. GUYON, and commenced with the singing of the hymn

"Savior, like a shepherd lead us," &c.

This was followed by the reading of selections from the Scriptures and the Apostles' Creed, after which prayer was offered by Rev. D. R. BREWER. The hymn entitled "We'll stand for the Right," was next sung and was followed by an address by Rev. Mr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.

Mr. TYNG's address was adapted wholly to the comprehension of children, and was intended to convey to them the necessity of embracing religion while young. As they grew up in life the effect of these early teachings would be felt to a great extent.

At the close of Mr. TYNG's remarks the missionary hymn commencing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was sung, after which Rev. Mr. THRALL addressed the meeting.

Mr. FRANKLIN S. RISING then presented certificates to annual members. These certificates consisted of a chromo-lithograph and a paper called *The Missionary Echo*, issued every three months. The annual members receive one copy and the life members three copies of the *Echo*. Fifty cents is required to make a person an annual member and $10 a life member. Yesterday 500 of these certificates were distributed.

The exercises closed with the "Gloria in Excelsis," the Doxology and the Benediction.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE RECENT BOILER EXPLOSION.—Coroner WILDEY yesterday assumed charge of the inquest to be held over the bodies of CHRISTY GORY and OWEN KELLEY, who were killed by the explosion of a boiler on Pier No. 45 North River, on Friday, as already reported. He impanelled a jury, and proceeded to the Morgue during the afternoon to view the bodies of the deceased victims, and subsequently granted burial certificates, in order that the friends of the deceased could receive the remains for interment. We are requested to state that any witnesses not yet notified that their presence is required, who may know any facts touching the cause of the explosion or incidents thereto, will confer a favor upon the Coroner by leaving their addresses at the office, No. 4 Centre-street. The inquest will not be held for several days.

AGREEABLE TESTIMONIAL.—Messrs. WARREN WARD & Co., manufacturers, in Spring-street, were the recipients of an agreeable testimonial of appreciation, from their employes, on Thursday last. One hundred and twenty of these met the members of the firm at Belvedere Park, where a well got up dinner was provided, and where a pleasant day was spent. In the evening, a serenade was given at the residence of Mr. WARREN WARD. It is most agreeable to record such evidences of the existence of a perfect harmony betweed employer and employed.

MISS OSBORNE'S SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 121 West Fifty-second-street, over the body of Miss HANNAH M. OSBORNE, whose suicide was recorded in yesterday's TIMES. The evidence in the case showed that deceased had frequently been delirious from excessive pain, and it was in one of these fits of temporary insanity that the fatal shot was fired. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Miss OSBORNE was a native of New-York, and 27 years of age.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—JOHN BURNS, a laborer, residing at No. 431 Seventh-avenue, was run over yesterday in Second-avenue, near Fifty-first-st., by car No. 34 of the Second-avenue line, while engaged in laying a gas-pipe, and sustained serious injuries. The conductor, HENRY BEEKMAN, was arrested, as he had charge of the car at the time. Justice CONNOLLY subsequently discharged him from custody....LIZZIE DONOHUE, of Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, aged 5 years, was run over yesterday by a Harlem Railroad train, near her residence, and received severe injuries.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—It was reported yesterday on Staten Island that the Camden and Amboy Company were about purchasing the Quarantine grounds. When purchased, they intend running a railroad through Staten Island to Tottenville, and from thence by a ferry-boat to Amboy. But one vessel arrived at Quarantine yesterday with passengers, and, all being well on board, was permitted to come up to the city. The steamship *Etna*, of the new Inman line, arrived from Antwerp in a passage of fifteen days, with nine cabin and 796 steerage passengers.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN FREDERICKS, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, had his leg broken yesterday morning by the truck upsetting while coming from an alarm of fire....A scaffold on the third floor of the Colored Orphan Asylum, corner of One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, gave way yesterday morning, and precipitated WM. C. L. FELLOWS, JEREMIAH KELLARD and JAMES O'NEIL to the cellar, in which about five feet of water stood. None of the workmen were hurt.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, over the body of FRANK COURTNEY, aged nine years, who died from injuries received on the 16th inst. by falling from the roof of a car on the Hudson River Railroad. The boy climbed on the roof of a train at Thirty-ninth-street, near his residence in Eleventh-avenue, and, on falling off with the motion, was run over. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning some person attempted to set fire to the tenement-house No. 244 West Thirty-fifth-street, in the rear, by throwing a bottle of kerosene oil on the stairs and then applying a lighted match. The stairs were destroyed before the flames were extinguished. The building is owned by ISAAC MYERS, of No. 224 West Thirty-fourth-street.

SWAMP FEVER.—The brig *S. E. Voorhis*, Capt. TILFORD, from Georgetown, S. C., with a cargo of yellow pine, arrived in the Lower Quarantine yesterday, with all hands sick of swamp fever. Two of the crew have since died, and two others are very low and not expected to recover. Although this fever is not contagious, yet the deputy health officer, Dr. BISSELL, has detained the vessel for observation.

PROF. BLOT'S LECTURES.—Prof. BLOT, who was prevented in consequence of severe illness from lecturing on cookery during last week, announces that he will resume his course of instruction at the Cooper Institute on Monday.

SACRED CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—A grand sacred concert will be given this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fiftieth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The proceeds to be devoted to the poor.

PILOT COMMISSIONER.—Capt. THOMAS. DUNHAM was yesterday elected by the Chamber of Commerce a member of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE WESTMINSTER BROOKLYN CHURCH—DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE.—The congregation known as the Westminster, in Brooklyn, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, Pastor, propose to dedicate their new edifice to-day with a sermon by the Pastor, and other interesting services. The church building which comprise the auditory, lecture-room, with Sunday-school over it, also class-rooms and study, covers ground about 80x150 feet, the lecture-room forming the rear portion of the building and fronting on First-place. The main front and tower (which stands on the southeast corner, and is ninety feet in height,) and the lecture-room front is of Belleville, N. J., drab sand-stone, the arches being relieved by alternate arch-stones of lighter color, giving a pleasing effect, the whole being in ashlar set in courses and "dabbed" and "tooled" on the face; the flanks are of Connecticut brown-stone, finished in broken ashlar. The roof is of variegated slate. The auditory is 74 feet wide by 96 feet long, and 40 feet high in the centre, the organ gallery being in the front of the building, facing the pulpit. The main roof is sustained and aisles formed on each side by a row of round columns, with rich capitals; the aisles and the centre portion or nave are handsomely groined, ribbed and moulded, the whole being in plaster work. The apse for pulpit is richly moulded and ornamented, the lower portion of the same being finished to imitate white marble, and the upper in delicate blue with yellowish gray mouldings; the auditory walls are colored in reddish gray blocks of different tints, and the ceilings are the same as the upper part of the apse. The whole interior woodwork is finished in black walnut; the window-glass tinted and stained, and will be lighted at night by a cluster of gas-jets under a Frinck reflector nine feet in diameter. The style of architecture is the semi-circular gothic. The design is by D. & J. JARDINE, architects, Broadway, New-York, under whose supervision the same has been carried to its successful completion. The following are those who have done the work: The contracting mason is WM. D. HAGENCAMP, New-York; stone cutter, Mr. M. DIXON, Brooklyn; carpenter, Mr. D. S. VOORHEES, Brooklyn. Besides the pastor, Rev. Drs. HITCHCOCK and SPRING will serve in the morning, and Rev. C. S. ROBINSON in the evening.

THROOP AVENUE (BROOKLYN) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DEDICATORY SERVICES.—A new Presbyterian church will be opened this morning, at the corner of Throop and Willoughby avenues, with the following programme of services: Sermon by the Pastor elect; consecratory prayer, by Rev. R. S. STORRS; in the afternoon, the Sabbath School will be organized under the superintendency of Mr. DANIEL A. ELDRIDGE, commencing at 2 o'clock; in the evening, the Pastor elect, Mr. JOHN LOWRY, will be installed by the Presbytery of Nassau; sermon, by Rev. P. D. OAKEY; charge to Pastor, by Rev. JOHN D. WELLS, D. D.; charge to people, by Rev. JOHN HANCOCK; services to commence at 7:30 o'clock. The music in the church and Sabbath school will be under the direction of Mr. D. P. Horton.

THE CHILDREN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.—The anniversary meeting of this Society was held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. It is the habit of this Society, which is spread over the entire country, to hold meetings of this kind at this time of the year. In accordance with this general custom, a very large number of happy children gathered in the building. Rev. Dr. CANFIELD was to have presided, but owing to sickness was not able to do so. Rev. Mr. GUION supplied his place. The exercises consisted of the singing of missionary hymns and addresses. The principal address was made by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—At an early hour yesterday morning, the boiler of the pumping-engine at the Erie Basin Dry Dock exploded with tremendous noise and terrible force, breaking into fragments that flew in all directions. The engineer, MICHAEL FLANIGAN, was standing near the shed at the time, and by a piece of the boiler-iron was severely cut in the abdomen, dying instantly. An inquest will be held on Monday. Had the explosion taken place at a later hour in the day, the dock would have been crowded with workmen and others, who might have shared FLANIGAN's fate. The engineer was married, but had no children.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.—At a late hour on Friday night, GEORGE GATTMAN's liquor-store, No. 24 First-street, E. D., was entered by burglars and robbed of $207 in Treasury notes and articles valued at $50. The burglars entered and escaped through a rear window.

LECTURE ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—On Monday evening next Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, late M. C., and an intimate personal friend of President LINCOLN, will address the temperance people of Brooklyn in Plymouth Church, on the "Life and Habits of Abraham Lincoln."

Y. M. C. A.—Dr. ARMITAGE will speak to the Y. M. C. A. at the Academy to-night.

NEW-JERSEY.

A FRAUDULENT NATIONAL BANK CLOSED.—The "National Bank of America," a fraudulent financial institution of Jersey City, was closed yesterday by CHARLES CALLENDAR, Esq., Inspector of National Banks, the officers never having deposited any funds with the United States Treasury. The ostensible Cashier, Mr. W. E. ARNOLD was held in his own recognizance upon promising to abstain from business in the future.

TRIAL OF WELCH AND FARLEY.—The trial of WELCH and FARLEY for the murder of PATRICK FORNEY, in Newark, on the 4th of July last, was summed up yesterday by the defence before Judge D. H. DEPEW. The Court-room was packed, several relatives of FORNEY and the prisoner being present. The Judge finished his charge to the Jury at half-past 3 o'clock, when the Jury retired. No agreement was come to up to 3 o'clock last night.

RECLAIMED—IT IS TO BE HOPED.—A young girl named MARY WOOLF, who ran away from New-York State, some three months since, was found yesterday, as alleged, living with a man in Hudson City, under suspicious circumstances. She was taken home by her father.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—The clothes of a man who is supposed to have committed suicide were found on the banks of the Hackensack River yesterday. In the pockets of the coat and pants were found a watch, likenesses and letters that indicate the supposed suicide.

School Books for Use in the Southern States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PROF. EWELL, in his strictures upon the attempt to introduce in the South a series of text books prepared by Southern scholars, does injustice to the authors and publishers of the "Southern University Series," to which he refers. There has not been in the preparation of the series the slightest design of fostering sectional prejudices. On the other hand, scrupulous pains have been taken to avoid all distinctions and comparisons between the sections of our common country.

It is quite true that text books written by distinguished professors of the University of Virginia have been published, with the confessed view of supplying Southern schools with them, and why should not books prepared for circulation in the South, be written by men distinguished in that section for their talents and acquirements, as well as books for circulation in New England, be written by the local favorites of the North? Of course, a book by a local favorite must be as good as one by a competitor in another district. But assuredly Profs. HOLMES, VENOBLE, DE VERE, GILDERSLEEVE have as much right to appeal to their public as Profs. SILLIMAN, DRAPER, HOOKER and others of the North to theirs. If there were a great University in the West the public there would take pride in encouraging the efforts of its professors to supply them with text books. This is nothing more than human nature, and is entirely commendable. Of course, exceptional talents or special scholarships will override all local favoritism, and none know better than the authors and publishers of the University Series that excellence, and not local popularity, can alone secure permanent support for educational works.

It is in "School Readers" almost alone that opportunity is afforded for appealing to sectional prejudices. The readers of the University Series challenge investigation on this score. Southern literature, history, geography, animals, plants, localities, habits and customs receive a prominence which they do not in Northern "Readers." But in no instance is there an invidious comparison, an unfavorable contrast, or an attempt to excite unworthy prejudices. The children of the South have heretofore read of things, of people, of places, of manners, utterly unfamiliar to them. All the "School Readers" are silent upon subjects of Southern life. Would "Readers" be acceptable in New-England schools that utterly ignored New-England life? Do they not, in fact, glorify New England life to the top of their bent? May not the Southerner, too, have a little of this harmless vanity and find pleasure in giving his children lessons that dwell upon familiar objects and themes? In fact all our Northern school books have heretofore been sectional. They have as a rule almost ignored Southern life and manners and disproportionately exalted Northern history and localities. This fact has always been an offense to the Southern mind. That the South should attempt to remedy the evil so far as their own section is concerned, is not only natural but proper.

The text-books of the "Southern University Series" have all been prepared by men of eminent scholarship in their respective branches. If they are inferior, either in scholarship or in practical arrangement to the Northern books with which they compete, let them fall. If on the other hand, they are worthy of the patronage of the public they should not be assailed because compiled by men of Southern reputation. Respectfully,

RICHARDSON & COMPANY.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1867.

Greece—Her Progress and Present Position.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the able and favorable criticism of the above-named pamphlet, which appeared in the TIMES of Friday last, the writer remarks that the author "says nothing about Greek wines," which, it is added, "are almost unlimited in production, and of very great variety." By reference to the section entitled "Manufactures" Mr. RANGABE says: "The *vin raisiné*, which is the sole product of the ancient and celebrated wines of Greece, has given place to the wines of Cephisus, of Patras and of Malvoise, which are sought for in Europe, and find place beside the best wines of France and Spain." This passage probably escaped the notice of the reviewer. The fact is, as stated by the TIMES, that the production of pure and delightful wines is one of the many sources of national wealth in Greece which has only to be developed by capital to prove an article of commerce of enormous magnitude. Mr. RANGABE, in his modest pamphlet, has in this, as in other matters, rather understated than exaggerated the facts in the progress of his country.

One word on the subject of the public debt of Greece, which should be properly understood. Greece owes some sixty million of francs in bonds, which, owing to the trying circumstances of her condition, could not be negotiated at that time, excepting at a fearful discount. Forced by the exhaustion of war and the pressing necessity for the employment of ready money for purposes of self-defence, she accepted the terms offered by her ju- (or shall we say) Jew-dicious friends. She accordingly "assumed all the charges of a loan of sixty millions, and received therefrom, in all, but eleven millions of francs!" Greece does not repudiate, but acknowledges her debts, and is straining heart and hand to pay them; nevertheless she desires that the world should understand the circumstances under which this loan was made, and the wretched terms upon which it was negotiated.

A FRIEND OF GREECE.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *New Free Press*, of Vienna says, the Artillery Committee, in presence of the Archdukes WILLIAM and REGNIER, the Minister of War and a large number of officers, has just made some experiments with a new fire-arm, which has been called the *mitrailleuse*, invented by MM. MONTIGNY and CHRISTOPH, of Brussels. This weapon is composed of 31 steel barrels placed in a common tube. The apparatus opens behind and receives 31 cartridges, which, by means of a piece of mechanism, enter the barrels. The 31 shots are fired successively, and the whole operation only takes 30 or 40 seconds. The experiments were not successful; many of the shots missed fire, and very few went straight. The *mitrailleuse* appears very inferior to the cannon on the Gatling system (American.) The latter fires 100 to 120 shots a minute, and the former only 60 to 70. Messrs. GATLING, moreover, have much improved their cannon, and before long are going to submit to the Austrian Government a ten-barreled revolver cannon which will fire 300 shots a minute.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the council of the Irish Reform League, a request was sent to Earl RUSSELL that previous to his leaving Ireland he would receive a deputation from that body. In reply, His Lordship writes to the Secretary: "Carton, Maynooth, Sept. 26, 1867—Sir: I am sorry that my time in Ireland will not permit of my conferring with a deputation of the Irish Reform League. I should have liked to have heard their views respecting the extension of the franchise consistent with the privileges of the Constitution. With regard to the other point you mention—namely, equality—I consider that equality of franchise between England and Ireland will be contended for by all Liberals. An Irishman ought to be admitted to the franchise on the same qualification and with the same conditions as an Englishman. I remain your obedient servant, RUSSELL."

A circular has been issued by the Russian Ministry of Finance prohibiting the trade in two-copek pieces. The facts connected with this circular are rather singular. In 1863 a large quantity of gold was missed from the Mint in St. Petersburgh, and no trace of it could be found. Now, however, it appears that a workman had stolen the gold, and suspicion having fallen on him he was not able to dispose of it. He, therefore, in order to rid himself of the *corpus delicti*, threw it into a smelting caldron filled with copper for the making of two-copec pieces. Some sharp speculators having found out this fact, instantly set about buying up the whole 1863 two-copeck coinage at twice and thrice its ordinary value. This remunerative trade is now to be stopped, and the golden coppers are to go back to the Government.

The *Epoque* and the *Patrie* have commenced a war of skirmishes. The *Patrie*, as is its wont, can see only signs of a durable peace on the political horizon, and for it no black points exist. The *Epoque*, on the contrary, asks for an appeal to arms. "We want," it says, "the frontier of the Rhine, not next year, nor in a few months, but immediately. Let the trumpet sound and the drums beat to arms. Let an army be sent to Strasburg and another to Belgium." Thereupon, a great discord in the camp of Agramant. "You are the organ of M. ROUHER," cries the *Epoque*, speaking to the *Patrie*. "We do not represent any one." "We always thought so," quietly replies M. DREOLLE of the *Patrie*.

The wine-shops of Brussels, which hitherto had been compelled by law to close at 1 in the morning, have received liberty to remain open, if they choose, all night. The consequence is that they now shut up at 12:30, thirty minutes earlier than before. People, knowing that they are not restricted as to time, care less about remaining in these places, and go home earlier. The attraction of the forbidden fruit is withdrawn, and, so far from abusing the privilege, the customers do not even avail themselves of it.

The Madrid journals relate a fearful tragedy which has just taken place in that city. A man named BALTASAR FALCON, during a quarrel with the mother of a young woman named PANTISSO, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, stabbed her in the throat, killing her on the spot. The daughter, having come to the aid of her parent, received from him also a wound in the neck and two others in the arm. The man, then thinking that he had killed both the women, stabbed himself in the abdomen, arm and throat, and expired shortly afterward.

The late Dr. VERON, the *Figaro* states, has left to M. ARMAND BOHAIN, his godson, 12,000 francs of rente; to M. MILLOT, an intimate friend, a sum of 20,000 francs; to SOPHIE, his well-known cook, 30,000, and to AUGUSTE, his valet, 20,000. The remainder of his fortune, which is less considerable than was supposed, goes to M. LEROY-LADURIE, his nephew and universal legatee.

At the late meeting of the Council-General of the Côte-d'Or, it was stated that in 1866 the department had paid 17,906f. for the destruction of vipers, which, at 30 centimes a head, gives a total of 59,694 of those reptiles destroyed, the premium of which has been demanded.

The 100,000 men to which the Military Commission in Belgium proposes to increase the national army will be divided as follows: Infantry, 73,652; cavalry, 7,114; artillery, 15,394; engineers, 2,440; military train, 900; administration, 500. The annual contingent is to be 13,000 men, of which 2,000 are for the reserve.

The Monarch who Offered a Royal Gem for a new sensation might have it on easier terms if he lived in these times. PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" gives not only a new sensation, but a new rapture to the sense to which it appeals. In richness and durability the fragrance of this luxurious floral extract has no equal in the world.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Why Shake? Why Burn?

Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply, "Because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever, unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably breaks up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The BITTERS have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has anti-bilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure, *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

New-York office No. 38 Dey-st.

Sold by all druggists.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than *four* hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway. Sold by druggists.

The Most Celebrated Fabricants of Upholstery goods, lace curtains and linens have been engaged in manufacturing the choice fabrics now open for examination at WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway.

DIED.

EPPES.—At Greenburgh, on Friday morning, Oct. 19, ADELINE A. EPPES, daughter of the late William C. Eppes.

The funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) at 1 P. M.

GEERY.—At Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 18, Miss KATE J. GEERY, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, Oct. 18, of apoplexy, Mrs. ELIZA HARRIS, of New-York, wife of Dr. Elisha Harris, and only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Josiah B. Andrews.

Funeral services at the house of Dr. Walser, on Richmond-terrace, at 12½ P. M. Sunday. Dey-st. Ferry from City to New-Brighton at 11½ A. M. Interment same afternoon at Perth Amboy. Carriages at latter place and at New-Brighton. Relatives and friends invited without other notice.

HENRY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15. MICHAEL W. HENRY, in the 44th year of his age.

MCCLURE.—On Saturday, Oct. 19, Mrs. CORNELIA A., wife of the late John T. McClure.

The funeral will take place on Monday, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 99 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PRESWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 19, CHRISTOPHER PRESWICK, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 308 De Graw-st., on Monday afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

WOOD.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 19, GEORGE WILSON, son of G. Clement and Henrietta A. Wood, aged 1 year and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 307 State-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL—[No. 197.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found on the steamer *Drew*, of Albany, aged about sixty years, medium built, gray hair, gray eyes, full face, five feet six inches high. Dressed as follows: Black silk hat, black frock coat, light vest, dark mixed pants, shoes, blue socks, flannel drawers, white shirt, turn over collar. Found on the person the following articles: Silver watch, $16, a pocket-book, specks and tobacco pouch; supposed to be Zebulon Pond, of Panton, Vermont.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 198.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 19 Hudson-street, aged about fifty years, stout built, black hair, blue eyes, full face, with whiskers, tinged with gray, legs covered with sores. Dressed as follows: Dark coat, lined with red, gray vest, with brass buttons, gray pants, laced shoes, socks, single-breasted shirt and red flannel undershirt, large brim straw hat. Found on the person the following articles; $4 26 currency, twelve pennies, two pairs of spectacles, one in case and the other out, one bottle of Kenedy's Medicine Discovery, one knife, tin tobacco-box, one red handkerchief, and black valise, with clothes. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. WISTAR'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

ONE OF THE

OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES

IN THE WORLD FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS,

And all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. ISSUED AT AUGUSTA, GA.

The only thoroughly Republican newspaper in the State. Persons desiring to be fully posted as to Political Matters in Georgia, would do well to subscribe to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

It contains a larger amount of good reading matter than any other newspaper in this section, and is published at FIVE DOLLARS per annum.

It is the official organ of the United States Government in Georgia; also, City Printer, and publishes the Advertised List of Letters: thus its columns offer the very best facilities as an Advertising medium.

Address E. H. PUGHE, Augusta, Ga.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,

WILL

INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,

and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WATCHES, WATCHES.

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, of all descriptions, high priced, medium and low priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOSHUA G. ABBE.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE

FOR SHERIFF,

JAMES O'BRIEN.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 138 West 24th-st.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Elder J. K. Stamp, of Pennsylvania. Love Feast at 3 P. M.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on SUNDAY NIGHT, on *Spurgeon; His Success Through the Cross.* Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

WHAT IS COMING?—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Downfall of the Popedom, and its Results.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by Rev. E. L. JONES; MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Subject for the MORNING—*Lessons of Autumn*; and for the EVENING—*Rural Life and City Life.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN Sunday-school Union will be held TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 22d inst., in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. T. L. CUYLER's,) at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. Wayland Hoyt and Rev. Chas. Hall Everest. Prof. Chas. Wetshelt will preside at the organ. Singing by the choir of the Church. Miss Florence A. Rice, Mrs. Sanger and Messrs. Meigs and Roberts.

ANDREW A. SMITH, President.

ISRAEL A. BARKER, Secretary.

W. H. SWARTS, OF NEW-ENGLAND, at Messiah's Church, 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Analogy between the Passover Festival and the Lord's Supper.* The ordinance administered. The readers of the New-York *Witness*, published at No. 26 Cooper Institute, will be interested. The matter of settling a pastor will be determined. A full attendance desired. The public are invited. Seats free to all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, Pastor. This Church will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on SABBATH MORNING, Oct. 20. Service at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor. Rev. Dr. SPRING and Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, will take part in the exercises. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON. Other eminent clergymen will assist.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE ONE hundred and first anniversary of this Church will be observed on SUNDAY, Oct. 27. Special services will commence at 9 A. M. Bishop JAMES will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., at 7 P. M. PHILIP PHILLIPS will conduct the singing. Reunion of former Pastors and members at 3½ P. M. All friends of the Church are invited. The usual services of this Church will be held SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

WASHINGTON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Washington and Gates avs., Brooklyn—Rev. D. MOORE, Jr., D. D., Pastor. The church having undergone thorough repairs, including the putting in of new galleries, will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor. The public generally are cordially invited to attend.

GENERAL P. E. S. UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—The annual sermon on behalf of the Society will be preached by Rev. CHARLES D. JACKSON, D. D., of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING next, 20th inst. Services at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 21st-st.—Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., at the request of the vestry, will repeat the memorial sermon on the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., recently preached by him in the Church of Our Saviour, in Calvary Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, the 20th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Great Commission.* The evening services, at 7 o'clock P. M., are expected to be conducted by Dr. and Mrs. PALMER. Seats free, and all are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and in the evening at 7½. Rev. JOHN LYLE will be installed Pastor of this Church. Services by Rev. C. J. JONES, D. D., Rev. Dr. STEVENSON and Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER. Appropriate music by the Choir. Seats free.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—PROSPECT HILL Reformed Dutch Church, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW MORNING, (Oct. 20,) at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. QUACKENBUSH, Pastor. Will be dedicated in the evening; sermon by Rev. Dr. DURYEA. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN, TRANCE speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects given by the audience. Conference at 12 M. Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable THURSDAY EVENING.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, by special request—*Answers to Important Questions concerning Christ and His Kingdom.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

GEN. HOWARD WILL SPEAK AT A union meeting of all the churches in Yonkers at Dr. SEWARD's, (First Pres.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, on the subject of the Freedmen. Rev. CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary of the Freedmen's Union Commission, will also address the meeting.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening—*Jacob's Vision at Luz; Or, the Young Man's Religious Awakening.*

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent; Sabbath-school 2 to 3, and children's meeting from 3 to 4 o'clock; addresses and singing; Prayer Meeting Tuesday evening 7 to 8½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORner of Madison-av. and 35th-st.—This church will be open for divine worship, SUNDAY, 20th inst., in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½. Rev. CHAS. C. TIFFANY, who has been called to the charge of the Church during the Rector's absence, will officiate.

AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF ADVENTISTS, held at Nos. 7 and 9 7th-av., Oct. 13, it was resolved to issue a call to the Advent people of this City and vicinity to meet at the same place Oct. 20, at 9 o'clock A. M., to devise a plan for future labors. Let there be a general gathering. T. E. EVANS, President.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Rev. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M.; and Rev. A. C. FOSS at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 20th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; also at Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. WM. CAPEN will preach in National Hall, corner 4th-av., and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome-sts., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject: *The Fading Leaf.* Evening, sermon to young men.

REV. L. S. WEED, PASTOR OF ALLEN-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., will preach at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*The Sea of Glass.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

BAND OF BROTHERS.—WM. B. WALTER'S Praying Band will conduct religious services at the Church of the Pilgrims, No. 20 48th-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All interested are cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., between Macdougal and Sullivan sts. Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. MCALLISTER, Rev. A. C. Foss will address the Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIVERsary services of the Hospital will be held in the Chapel of the same, and a collection made in its behalf, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, —Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Hours of service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., Between Broadway and 8th-av. SUNDAY, Oct. 20, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Mechanism and Morals.* Evening subject—*Love and Marriage.* Seats free.

MR. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILAdelphia, will preach on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. for the Presbyterian congregation worshiping in the hall of the Historical Society, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st.

REV. ADAM CHAMBERS, PASTOR ELECT of the Mendon Baptist Church, Monroe County, N. Y., will preach at Dr. Dowling's Church, Downing-st., corner of Bedford, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-school Missionary Society of the Park Presbyterian Church, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., will occur SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Address by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent City Missions.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Right Rev. Bishop ARMITAGE at 10½ A. M.; Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 3 P. M.; service for deaf mutes, and Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine Service on SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., in the Hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M., conference at 3 P. M., and trance speaking or lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIFTH-AV., BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH-st., near 5th-av. The Pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. DEEMS in the EVENING, at 7½.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st. Preaching by Rev. Dr. ELLIOT, of St. Louis, Mo., SUNDAY, 20th inst. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

THE FIRST SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY—In Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, will be addressed by A. C. ROBINSON, Esq., an Inspirational Medium, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—THE Lord willing, there will be preaching in the hall No. 161 8th-av., near corner of 18th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Entrance on 34th-st. in the Everett Building. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL WIL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston-sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY. The public are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Second Coming of Our Lord.*" Seats free; no collection.

RUTGERS' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. R. G. VERMILYE, of Hartford, Conn., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. General Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free.

PEW IN DR. ADAMS' MADISON-SQUARE Church for sale; one eligibly situated in the body of the church. Address Box No. 2,917 Post-office.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 376 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 19, 1867.

$11,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅞	100	N. Y. Cen.	111⅜
600	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. Small	111⅛	300	do	111⅜
20,000	do	112	300	do	111⅛
4,000	do	112	300	do	111
26,000	U. S 5-20s C., '65, new iss.	108⅞	200	do s30	110⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s. '74, C.	108⅜	200	do s60	111
7,000	do	108⅝	5	do	110
2,000	do	108⅝	200	Canton Co.	44
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, R.	108⅞	2800	Erie R.	70⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 N. Is.	108⅛	800	do	70
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100⅞	200	do s60	70
38,000	do	100½	500	do	70
1,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s. 2d series	104⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	128
2,000	do 3d series	104⅜	24	N. Y. & N. H. R.	122
25,000	Tenn. 6s. new	61	800	Reading R.	98⅝
30,000	do 2d call	61	410	do	99
2,000	N.C. St. 6s. ex c.	51¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.	109
2,000	N.C. St. 6s. nw	50¼	12	do	108¾
6,000	Mo. St. 6s.	105⅜	50	M. S. & N. I.	79
20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	26½	300	do	79⅜
15,000	do	26¼	700	do	79⅜
22,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	95	600	do b30	79⅝
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76.	102	5	Panama R. x d	303
2,000	Mich. So. S. F.B.	100	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	82⅜
3,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	89	200	do	82⅛
3,000	Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr	83	200	do	82¼
2,500	Al. & T. H. Inc.	80	100	Chic. & N. W. s30	45¾
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st. M.	83	1600	do	45⅝
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93	500	do	45½
1,000	N. C. S. 6s. N	50	400	do	45⅜
50	Continental Bank	106⅜	500	do b10	45½
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	200	C. & N. W. Pr. s30	68⅝
8	Del. & Hud. Ca.	147	2800	do	68
100	West. Union Tel.	33⅞	300	do b30	68⅛
10	do	33⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	104
200	Mar. Min. Co.	8½	400	Chi. & R. I.	96
100	do	8	100	do	96⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co.	20⅞	100	do	96½
100	do	21⅛	100	do b30	96⅝
500	do	21	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	136
300	Pac. M. S. Co.	147	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64⅜
100	do	146⅞	100	Del., L. & W. R.	112
20	Amer. Ex. b30	64½	800	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	98⅜
400	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	55⅛	100	do	99
100	do	55	100	Alt. & T. H. s30	49½
100	do	55⅛	100	Adams Ex. Co.	65½
20	Am. Ex. Co.	65	30	do	65
20	U. S. Ex. Co.	66	200	do	66
40	M. U. Ex.	23	500	do	65½
			60	Amer. Ex.	65½
			100	Wells Fargo Ex.	55
			100	West. U. Tel.	33⅝
			100	N. Y. Cen.	111
			200	Erie R.	69⅞
			800	Reading R.	99
			200	Chic. & N. W. s30	45⅞
			300	Chic. & R. I.	96⅛
			200	do	96⅜

SECOND BOARD.

3,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R.	111⅞	205	Pacific Mail	146⅜
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	112	100	do	146⅛
500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	108⅝	500	Adams Express	67
25,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	109	6	Amer. Ex.	67
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New issue	108⅝	15	W. Fargo & Co.	55⅜
30,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40. C.	100⅞	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	68
25,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	104⅝	500	Erie R. c	70
2,000	Missouri 6s	105⅜	200	Reading R. b3	99
4,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	51	100	Del., L. & W. Scrip	112
50	West. U. Tel.	34	100	Mich. Cen. R.	109
600	do	33⅞	5	Ill. Cen. R. c	122⅞
200	Mariposa Pr.	16	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅞
			100	Chi. & N. W. P.	68¼
			500	Clev. & Tol. R. x-d	105
			200	Chi. & R. I.	96⅛
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pfd.	64⅜
			800	Chi. & N. W.	45⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20	American Ex. b30	64	100	Canton Co.	44
100	Adams' Ex. Co.	64¼	100	do	43¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	20¾	800	M. S. & N. I.	79⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	300	do c	79⅜
100	do b10	33¾	100	do	79⅜
300	N. Y. Cen.	111⅝	100	do b3	79⅞
1500	Erie R.	70⅝	100	do s10	79⅝
300	do s3	70⅝	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅝
1200	do	70¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. x-d	104⅛
100	do b3	70⅞	1200	Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅛
100	do s10	70⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	46⅛
100	do b5	70⅝	100	do	46
100	do	70⅞	300	do b3	46⅛
250	do b4	70¾	100	do c	46⅛
600	Reading R.	99⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. P. c	68⅜
100	M. & St. P. Pf	65¼	100	P., F.W. & Chi.	99⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

800	Adams Ex. Co.	65¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. e	82⅝
100	do	66	200	do e	82⅝
100	N.Y. Cen. R. s10	110⅞	200	do	82⅝
100	do	111	100	Mil. & St. P. Pt.	64⅜
2100	Erie Railroad	70	100	Chic., R. I. & P. c	96⅜
200	do b8	70	100	do b3	96⅛
300	do s10	69⅞	100	do	96¼
200	do	70	300	Chi. & N. W. b3	46⅛
100	do s3	70¼	100	do	46⅛
300	Reading R.	99⅜	100	do b10	46⅛
300	Reading R.	99½	100	do	46⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅜	100	do	46⅛
300	do	79⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68⅜
200	do s15	79⅜	200	do	68⅜
300	do s3	79⅜	100	P. F. W. & C.	99⅜
200	do b3	79⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	Erie R.	70¼	100	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	96⅛
2300	do	70⅝	100	do	96⅜
100	do s3	70⅜	500	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
200	Reading R.	99⅜	200	do	45⅞
300	Tol., W. & W.	41⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. s60	68⅛
200	do	41	400	do	68⅛
200	Canton Co.	43¼			

Saturday, Oct. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 144@143⅞@144¼ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold continues scarce, and ¼ ℘ cent. was paid for its use until Monday, to make the clearances of the day at the Gold Exchange Bank. The Treasury Office received during the week, $2,113,000 for Customs, and the Banks have paid out $2,284,000 in Gold in the same time. The export of the week amounts to only $120,000. The Cable telegrams were less warlike; the Foreign Exchanges even cheaper than on Friday, and the Public Funds ⅛ ℘ cent. higher for the 5-20s of 1862-65; yet Gold continued firm on the determined speculation for a higher price and the ease and profit with which this class of operators can lend out their Cash Gold. Standard Bills on London were done at 108⅝@108¾ ℘ cent.

The demand for Money was active at 7 per cent. on call, but the supply, from private lenders especially, appeared to increase and the Brokers made up their Bank accounts with ease. The Banks maintain their line of Loans and Discounts, without the ability, however, in the aggregate, to increase it. They lose on the statement of the week about $3,700,000 in Deposits, of which $1,750,000 is in Greenbacks and the remainder in Gold. The amount of Foreign and Canadian Money balances employed on the Street is on the increase, and this circumstance in connection with rather free offerings from other outside lenders, tends to steady the market at 7 per cent. It is reported that the Canadian Government has negotiated a Railway Improvement loan in London, under the guaranty of the British Government, pursuant to the terms of the Act constituting the Provinces the "Dominion of Canada," to the amount of £3,500,000 sterling, equivalent in our currency at $7 Greenbacks to the £ to $24,500,000. The whole of this negotiation passes through the Bank of Montreal, the fiscal agent and depository of the new Dominion, and the New-York Agents of the Bank are already free drawers on London, supplied, in good part, for this account.

The improvement in the Public Funds was quite general, and the quotations range ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. better than Friday; the market closing firm.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was under much excitement on Erie stock, which materially influences the entire list. It appears that late on Friday night some very heavy sales were made at 70¼ ℘ cent., estimated 20,000 shares. The market in the morning in the Long Room and at the 10 A. M. Open Board of Brokers was 70⅛@70⅞@70¾ ℘ cent. At the 10:30 A. M., Old Board, the sales fell to 70 ℘ cent. Soon after, a raid was made upon the Stock in the Long Room, beginning at 69½ and following down the price to 68½ ℘ cent. The reaction to 70@70¼ was almost as sudden as the fall, and at the 1 P. M., 2:30 P. M. and 3:15 P. M. Boards the quotation was held steady at 70@70¼ ℘ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were partially weaker than on Friday night; the fluctuations being less important than in Erie. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail sold at 146⅛ ℘ cent., and the Express and Telegraph Stocks were steady.

After the last Boards adjourned the Railway market was rather weaker on the Street, partly on the Bank Statement, New-York Central sold down to 110½ ℘ cent., Erie 69⅞@⅞ ℘ cent. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100½	Northwest	45¾	45⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	112	N. West Pref.	68⅜	68⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅞	108⅝	Rock Island	96⅞	96⅛
N. Y. Central	111⅝	110⅞	Fort Wayne	99⅜	99
Erie	70⅝	69⅞	W. U. Telegraph	34	33⅞
Hudson	127½	127½	St. Paul Pref.	65⅝	64⅜
Reading	99⅝	99⅜	Pacific Mail	146⅜	146⅛
Mich. Southern	80	79⅜	Toledo & Wabash	43	41⅝
Pittsburgh	84	83	American Gold	144	144
Tenn. 6s, new	61	60¾	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	143	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108⅜
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	110⅞	5-20 cou., 1867	108⅜
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅞	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	106
5-20 reg., 1862	104	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	116
5-20 cou., small	111⅜	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	115
5-20 500 & 1,000	112	10-40 registered	99⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	108⅝	10-40 coupon	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	109	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	104½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101½
N. Y. B'y loan	107	Illinois 6s War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1873	103	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	60¾
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee new bds	60¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	101	Georgia 6s	75
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	103¼	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	50¾
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100¼	North Car. 6s, n. bds	50½
Illinois reg., 1860	100¼	Missouri 6s	105⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	Missouri Pacific R. is.	105⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	California 7s	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The American Exchange National Bank leads off in the November half-yearly Dividends, by declaring *five per cent.* on its capital of $5,000,000. The City National declares *six per cent.* The Mechanics' and Traders' National, *five per cent.* The Fulton National, *five per cent.*:

New-York	126	Bank of North Am'a	106
Mechanics'	119	Hanover	110
Union	117	Irving	106
America	138	Market	113
National	105	Nassau	108
Seventh Ward	107½	Corn Exchange	120
State of New-York	112	Continental	104½
Ocean	101	Oriental Bank	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Lack. & W. Bonds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	[illegible]	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101½	Tol. & W 2d M.	80
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind, 1888	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F.'85	104⅝	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¼
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	83	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	105	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	117¼	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	84	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	50
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd	83⅝	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	93⅛
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	83		

SEPTEMBER TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS.

Railroads.	1866.	1867.
Atlantic and Great Western	$526,959	$483 857
Chicago and Alton	322,638	421,977
Chicago and Great Eastern	104,546	120,495
Chicago and Northwestern	1,900,086	1,451,284
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	390,049	517,702
Erie	1,416,101	1,444,745
Illinois Central	571,348	704,894
Marietta and Cincinnati	104,866	121,177
Michigan Central	429,166	464,778
Michigan Southern	429,177	486,408
Milwaukee and Prarie du Chien	179,527	277,830
Milwaukee and St. Paul	330,767	403,658
Ohio and Mississippi	278,701	355,901
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	654,925	685,067
Toledo, Wabash and Western	349,117	382,996
Western Union	84,462	126,496
New-York Central	1,480,929	1,603,000
Total in September	$8,659,364	$10,051,865
Increase on 17 roads		$1,392,501

The following proceedings and official letter in regard to the practice of receiving valuables in bank for safe keeping, are not only interesting but timely and proper. There is no good reason why private vaults and fire proof safes should not be used exclusively for this purpose. The bank porters who are paid for the daily receipt and delivery of private trunks, boxes, &c., actually bind the bank, according to the received legal opinions on the subject, although no consideration other than the gratuity to the porter is paid for this large responsibility. The Stock Exchange Association have a large number of fire proof and burglar proof vaults under their building at a rent of $50 to $100 per annum. If this charge be deemed too high for moderate sums in private securities to be kept safe, resort can be had to the purchase of small fire proof safes of Herring and others, or to the Safe Deposit Company, who have their vaults under the building of the Mutual Life Company in Broadway.

At a recent meeting of the Presidents of the several Banks of Baltimore for the purpose of taking into consideration the extent of the obligations incurred by banking institutions for safe keeping of trunks, boxes and sundry other packages containing valuables, such as are commonly left with such institutions, several legal opinions were presented on the subject, and in addition thereto a letter from H. L. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, in answer to the following question:

Is the receiving of parcels containing unknown values without charge, as generally practised by the banks, authorized or permitted by section 8, and if so, are the stockholders responsible for their safety?

After a brief examination of the question, Mr. Hulburd concludes as follows:

I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, it is a direct transgression of the provisions of the National Currency Act for a National Bank to assume the custody and safe-keeping of miscellaneous valuables. It is dangerous to the bank, and in the nature of a fraud upon the stockholders. If the valuables are lost through the carelessness or dishonesty of a bank officer or clerk, the officers are undoubtedly liable, and if the practice has been sanctioned by the Board of Directors, they will be held liable; and, as they are the agents of the stockholders in managing the affairs of the bank, I do not question but that the stockholders would, in the end, be required to make good the resulting loss.

I think the custom a very hazardous one, and shall do all in my power to discourage it; and, under certain circumstances, might be compelled to proceed against a bank for a violation of its charter—a course which, I hope, may be avoided by voluntary action on the part of the banks.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. L. HULBURD, Comptroller.
J. S. Norris, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

THE SUB-TREASURY MOVEMENTS.

The transactions for the week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury have been as follows:

	CUSTOM-HOUSE.	SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
Oct. 14	$339,658 56	$3,471,325 87	$3,940,799 70
Oct. 15	477,431 56	1,427,201 81	3,355,424 16
Oct. 16	330,465 99	505,827 57	2,089,032 66
Oct. 17	265,505 90	2,079,181 24	2,123,653 57
Oct. 18	286,960 46	1,161,820 34	2,295,045 04
Oct. 19	360,000 00	4,013,641 00	3,434,289 81
Total	$2,060,082 40	$12,659,117 43	$17,238,244 94
Balance in Sub-Treasury, morning of Oct. 14			109,200,019 42
Total			$126,438,264 36
Deduct payments during the week			12,659,117 43
Balance on Saturday evening			$113,779,146 93

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,434,289 81; payments, $4,063,641; balance, $113,779,144 93. The receipts include for Customs, $360,000; Gold Notes, $295,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,451,270. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	605	$222,368	699	$278,686	567	$222,896
Man. of Cotton	406	111,158	394	105,080	152	47,779
Man. of Silk	380	317,628	98	95,027	71	94,675
Man. of Flax	538	108,084	488	129,312	336	94,447
Miscellaneous	229	79,303	20	4,634	53	15,887
Total	2,158	$838,531	1,699	$612,739	1,181	$475,691
		612,739				838,531
Total entered		$1,451,270	Total marketed			$1,314,222

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York, for the week ending Oct. 18, 1867, was $3,880,007.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says:

"The shipments of Anthracite Coal for the week by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are 84,472 tons, and by Schuylkill Canal, 32,130 tons—total, 116,602 tons, showing an increase of 35,373 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year. Both companies are now gradually reducing the large decrease in their tonnage this year from last, and by the close of the season the loss from the Schuylkill region, although large now, will be greatly reduced.

We notice no material change in the trade this week further than there appears to be more activity in Red Ash and the smaller sizes of White Ash Coal. These command ready sale at an advance of about twenty-five cents per ton. The rest still continue dull.

The supply of vessels is better at present than it was last week, and the early part of this, but not sufficient for the wants of the trade, and freights have an upward tendency. The shipping season for this year being short, freights are not likely to become lower, but in all probability will advance as the season draws to a close.

Prices of Coal we quote as follows: Broad Top, $4 90 to $5; Gas Coal, $8.

For eastern shipment, white ash, steamer and broken, $4 25; egg and stove, $4 50. Locust Mountain broken and steamer, $4@4 10; egg and stove, $4 25@4 30; all stove, $4 40@4 50; red ash egg and stove, $4 40@$4 75, and Lykens Valley, $5 25, as to quality, on board of vessels."

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the second week of October was:

1867	$34,928 09
1866	25,294 41
Increase	$9,633 59

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week of October:

1867	$99,857
1866	119,883
Decrease	$20,026

The earnings of the North Carolina Railroad, for the years ending May 31, 1866 and 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$280,183 52	$201,761 82
From freight	510,214 23	301,930 37
From mails	7,903 81	14,866 66
Totals	$798,301 56	$518,558 85

The earnings from all sources during the years named have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From transportation	$798,301 56	$518,558 85
From sale of old iron	45,088 17	46,936 02
From sale of supplies	41,841 17	13,838 82
From rent	3,740 42	5,865 70
From shop account	1,468 72	5,363 70
From minor sources	......	7,635 91
Totals	$890,480 04	$598,199 00

Expenses, viz.:

Transportation expenses	$185,554 81	$130,339 65
Maintenance of road	169,930 89	124,408 22
Maintenance of cars and machinery	182,857 59	122,391 55
Salary account	39,782 91	30,280 95
Loss and damage	19,309 37	28,421 00
Supply account	75,604 94	21,735 40
Rent of cars and engines	7,931 58	6,576 82
Tax account	7,604 89	9,811 38
Interest account	82,440 30	54,573 73
Maintenance of buildings	25,048 24	28,668 76
Maintenance of bridges	35,093 63	23,774 91
Purchase of R. R. iron	137,290 44	92,850 75
Purchase of engines and cars	65,826 20	16,623 20
Totals	$984,375 79	$690,456 33
Expenses more than earnings	$93,895 75	$92,257 33

Compared with the previous year the earnings from transportation in 1866-'67, show a decrease of $279,832 71. The earnings from all sources during the same time show a decrease of $292,281 04. The expenses are also less by $293,919 46 than those of the previous year, showing an improvement of $1,638 42.

Included in the above statement of expenses is the sum of $244,323 49 designated as "old," being for debts contracted in previous years. Excluding these, the net earnings would be $152,066 16.

The cash receipts from all sources during the year, including $10,089 94 from the previous year, and $249,082 57 from temporary loans, were $972,640 34; and the disbursements, including $76,443 57 on temporary loan account, were $954,013 19—leaving a balance of cash on hand, May 31, 1867, of $18,627 15. The net amount received from temporary loans during the year was $172,639.

The earnings of the road, exclusive of old iron sold, were $551,262 98; and the expenditures, exclusive of amounts paid for iron and equipment, $580,982 38, showing an excess of expenditure (including amounts from previous years) of $29,719 40. Excluding "old" accounts, the excess of receipts would be $214,604 09.

The following is a condensed exhibit of the business of the company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1867:

Assets on hand May 31, 1866	$445,679 11
Old draft collected	405 05
Deduction on negro bonds and other war claims passed to profit and loss	24,820 24
Receipts as above	598,199 00
Increased liabilities	27,401 67
Total	$1,096,405 07
Expenses as above	$690,456 33
Old construction account	2,381 35
Right of way	1,000 00
Worthless debts passed to profit and loss	246,565 51
Balance on cotton account passed to profit and loss	86,166 94
Assets as per annexed statement	69,834 94
Total as above	$1,096,405 07

The Company have 25 locomotives, 15 passenger, 4 mail, 10 baggage and express, 134 box, 17 flat and 5 bridge cars. Miles run by locomotives 371,012 at a cost for labor and material of $38,554 17; and for supplies, $6,389 57. The whole number of passengers conveyed was 68,672, of which 7,440 were through, 57,748 way, and 3,484 Government.

The financial condition of the Company May 31, 1867, is exhibited in the annexed statement:

Cost of road and equipment	$4,950,755 68
Amount of sinking fund	204 000 00
Stock of Chatham Railroad Company	44,444 44
Stock of North Carolina Railroad Co.	21,400 00
Due from agents	8,646 44
Due from other companies	10,243 26
Due from individuals	15,223 96
Due from freight exchanges	1,717 77
Due from United States	4,155 00
Due from Post-office Department	2,787 50
Due from bills receivable	6,357 37
Due from Southern Express Company	2,076 49
Amount of cash on hand	18,627 15
Total	$5,290,435 06
Capital stock	$4,000,000 00
Eight per cent. loan due March 1, 1867	339,000 00
Temporary loans	172,639 00
Interest	19,820 00
Bills payable	20,774 25
Due on dividends	919 00
Due other companies	10,126 56
Due on individual accounts	17,807 88
Due on pay-rolls	31,701 68
United States income tax retained	2,999 70
Due on negro bonds, 1864 and 1865	79,743 67
Profit and loss	596,603 32
Total	$5,290,435 06

President—Thomas Webb.
Directors—On the part of the stockholders—John L. Morehead, D. A. Davis, Thomas Webb and Wm. Murdock. On the part of the State—W. C. Means, J. M. Coffin, J. W. Thomas, Peter Adams, Josiah Turner, Jr., R. S. Tucker, Jas. E. Allen and O. G. Parsley.
Superintendent—James Anderson.
Treasurer—Peter B. Ruffin.
Secretary and Auditor—F. A. Stagg.

The Railways to the West.

From the National Intelligencer.

Shortening Process—Centre Against the Lakes.—The process of cutting down railway distance, saving time and expenses of transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the great rivers of the West, is one of the most interesting features of American enterprise. It is well known to business men and pleasure-seekers that the railway system of the country was first organized in the extreme North, and by men of small means, but large hopes and expectations. The Empire State was partitioned off, for illustration, into sections, each covered by a distinct organization. The first desideratum was to answer strictly local demands—for instance between Albany and Schenectady—but the construction of the fast road suggested its extension, and so on till the conception of a continuous line to Buffalo became a thing of positive gestation. The local roads, of course, were so located, that at either end they might link on to others in process or anticipation of construction. Meanwhile, the petty experimenters, who were the most active, enterprising and worthy of all railway builders, got to the end of their short moneys and credits, and, having demonstrated the feasibility of their work, quite all the fruits of their labors were turned over to a new class of men with long purses, long heads and large appetites for gain.

Thus we introduce to the public a bit of reminiscence of what we shall call the speculative era of railways. The new proprietors began to discern the advantages of consolidation, which means the putting out of a great many local, weak managers, by tying together, under one grand organization, a dozen petty roads, and sweeping off a dozen petty companies. The process of this consolidation, so far as the public will ever understand it, was simple, fair and reasonable. The consolidation itself was obviously a public advantage. It rescued freight and travel from the manipulations of a good many revenue collectors. It enabled passengers to hold their seats from Albany even to Buffalo. From that day to this no weary traveler has been compelled to eat pumpkin pie for breakfast, dinner and supper. The union between railways and feed stations was broken forever.

It was seen that more money could be made by judicious management in what they call *watering stocks*, than in selling feed to hungry wayfarers. Never was there such a chance or opportunity to make much out of little as was presented to the second-hand operators in the great State of New-York. We shall understand better how it was if we are reminded that a dozen men of large means conceived and put into operation the great consolidation which absorbed as many companies, by one act, into one grand combination. Those twelve men, of course, bought up the little attenuated concerns as the assets of individual bankruptcy, and, having put each in its proper place, and soldered them all together, presented to the credulous world a magnificent stock, at about four times its cost, to the enterprising manipulators. We may call this what we will—at least it was sharp and successful management. Somebody may have been cheated; no matter, the great public was benefited. It gave a powerful impetus to all railway enterprises. The whole country was at once surveyed for kindred operations; and all the plains of the lakes, inland prairies, and the valleys of the great rivers have since been netted over by railways. It is no part of our purpose to trace out the extent of purely speculative management in all this. We live under a system of compensations; and we are content to feel that the public have got their share of advantages—to whose cost or for whose special benefit we care not a fig.

It was perfectly natural—and, indeed, inevitable—that the Northern managers referred to, having worked up New-York, should continue westward till they had worked up the whole country. This is precisely what they have done, and this brings us to the next phase of the system. We refer, of course, to the shortening process which is now going on. Railways on different lines to the Mississippi, which have generated the great Pacific works, at least made them possible, have been built; and now comes the struggle for dominion, on the principle that no man will go four miles when but two are required to reach the same place, in the same or lesser time, for the same or lesser money.

The Northern system sweeps round on the border of the great lakes, and vibrates off to the Mississippi in a dozen different directions, covering the entire occupied country, fifteen years ago. The currents of population, commencing about the year 1830, set in that direction; and quite all the roads made by the Northern system traverse the regions first brought under cultivation.

Meanwhile there has grown up on a line west of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, embracing what may be called the great central sweep, lying between the lakes and the rivers, and connected at various points by railways which extend over all the Southern States, another and rival combination, which has the power to cut off nearly two hundred miles of the distance between those great cities and the Mississippi by the Northern route. This is certainly an advantage, and it is one that can be overcome only by removing the New-York Central and Erie further south. It does not appear much like going west when one gets into a Hudson River car to run one hundred and seventy miles or more north, with a certainty that every mile must be retraced to bring him back to his objective point on the Mississippi. It needs no prophet to see that the shortest way must ultimately command public patronage. Combinations may be strong enough to control everything else but distance; but the shortest route is the iron-clad armor of railways, and is able to resist all attacks of capital and to subdue all combinations.

We have only to trace upon the map four lines of constructed roads from the four great seaboard cities referred to, converging at a single point in Ohio, and from that point united into one grand avenue to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, to understand perfectly the practical bearing of the shortening process we have undertaken to describe. This is no mere strategy of managers, but the final settlement, under great commercial laws, of the legitimate claims of the various roads, and combination of roads, of their right to public patronage and company incomes.

The great Central combination, made up by the cooperation of the Central New-Jersey, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio roads, meet and unite on a line west of their Eastern depots, and about south of Cleveland, Ohio. From the latter point they run together to the Mississippi. This is unquestionably the shortest route. It sweeps away, too, that whole system of Robin Hood transportation which has so far carried the produce of Central and Southern Ohio, Central and Southern Indiana, Central and Southern Illinois, Missouri, &c., away up to the lake roads, making three-quarters of a circle, taxing travel and freight with the difference between the diameter and the circumference of transportation. The influence of this new arrangement is already being felt by Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, without in any manner affecting injuriously the great commercial City of New-York. It is, indeed, questionable if the last-named City is not benefited directly by everything that promotes the prosperity of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. New-York is the City of cities, as well as of the country. Its commercial sweep extends to every great operation of business on the continent. It is not a rival but a fostering power. It imparts as well as receives. It is more interested than any other city to shorten the railways, for it is cheap freights that extend every department of its wonderful trade.

Milwaukee to Minneapolis.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Yesterday, for the first time, the iron horse and his thundering train were able to travel, without interruption, from Milwaukee to Minneapolis. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Road now reaches from Milwaukee to St. Paul and beyond. Passengers can leave this city by the Prairie du Chien branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and not leave their car until they have been ferried over the Father of Waters, wound up through the bluffy bulwarks of Iowa, plunged through the rolling prairies of that State, rattled over the fruitful fields of Minnesota, and halted within sight and sound of the roaring rapids of St. Anthony. It is a great achievement, and will redound greatly to the commercial benefit both of our own fair city and of the country which has now been furnished with the means of communication with us. The work has been pushed through with great energy by the managers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, and their energy and enterprise, beside being appreciated, are likely to be amply rewarded. The country through which this continuous line passes is one of the richest in the world, while its inhabitants are of the thrifty, industrious class, who make business. The earnings of the roads now embraced under the Milwaukee and St. Paul corporation were over three-quarters of a million dollars during the month of September, an increase of nearly $200,000 since the corresponding month of 1866. With the through connection now established, (the only one between Minnesota and the lakes,) we may look for a still further increase. With such prospects before it, no wonder the stock of our railroad overtopped that of the Chicago monopoly the other day; no wonder that the business of our city is rushing onward apace; no wonder that Minnesota is becoming more and more sought after as a place where the farmer can till his lands both profitably and comfortably.

New-York and Boston Air-Line Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1867.

At a public meeting held in this city the town of Middletown voted its credit for $200,000 toward building that portion of the Air-Line Railroad—the great trunk route from New-York to Boston—that lies between this city and New-Haven. The amount required for this purpose is $700,000, of which the contractors furnish $500,000. This portion of the road will probably be in operation in less than one year. Another effort will be made before the Legislature, in the Spring, to obtain the drawbridge between here and Portland, and the road will then be continued to Willimantic. This route, when completed, will save twenty-five miles' travel and one hour's time between New-York and Boston. H.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE RINCHEY, OF THIS CITY, missing since March 15, 1866, aged 32, stout built, dark brown hair and full whiskers, fair complexion, blue eyes, (prominent scar on left cheek,) about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and when last seen was dressed as follows: Black overcoat, black dress coat, pants and vest, white linen shirt, red flannel undershirt and drawers, and had on Congress gaiter shoes. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate confidentially with HENRY C. SAWYER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York City, and receive a reward.

SPORTING.

MOCKING BIRDS! MOCKING BIRDS! Just arrived, a choice lot of mocking birds, which must be sold by Monday noon. Price very low. Call at No. 526 Pearl-st., between Elm and Centre sts.

DR. SIDNEY WEST'S MEDICATED candy cures Coughs, Cankers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Dyspepsia, and is delicious. Sold by druggists. Wholesale depot No. 11 College-place, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

HUDSON RIVER SLATE COMPANY, Office No. 26 Park-row, offer for sale

Billiard Beds, Mantels,
Sills and Lintels, Slate Dust,
Burial Slabs, Tiles,
Plain and Fancy Curbing, Flagging,
Counter Tops, Cemetery Stock.

Slabs of this beautiful blue slate cut to any size and shape.

Samples Shown and Orders Received at Agency.
No. 26 Park-row, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DR. SIDNEY WEST'S MEDICATED candy cures Coughs, Cankers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Dyspepsia, and is delicious. Sold by druggists. Wholesale depot No. 11 College-place, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a private family or ladies' washing; can do fluting in the neatest manner; can give the best of City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 64 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to find places for their cook and chambermaid; can recommend them highly, having lived with them for several years. Call for three days at No. 95 East 22d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY HIS PRESENT EMPLOYER. A situation for a first-class coachman; a superior servant in all respects; has no objection to the country. Address A., Post-office Box No. 3,880, stating where he shall call for an interview.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's farm, with stock; Inquire of Rev. Mr. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man. Can be seen at No. 5 East 14th-st.; refers to Jonathan Sturges, Esq., same place.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN A situation as copying clerk, or would be willing to take the writing of an office at home. Address S. J. S., No. 334 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN WRITER having a few hours daily to spare, copying at his own residence. Address H., Box No. 152 Times office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THIS CITY AND VICINITY, agents for the sale of the Guernsey box butter, a desirable enterprise to connect with milk rounds. Apply at No. 38 Pearl-st., third floor. H. NEWELL, General Agent.

WANTED—A LAD, ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR German, who can milk, groom a horse and make himself useful about a small place in the country. Apply, between 10 and 12, at No. 171 Broadway, Room 11.

WANTED—A LUMBER SALESMAN, WITH A large acquaintance in the City. None but those who can give the most unquestionable references need address Box No. 36 Station F.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE office, to keep register and sheet books; none but an expert penman need apply to Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family on Staten Island. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 171 Broadway, Room 11.

DR. SIDNEY WEST'S MEDICATED candy cures Coughs, Cankers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Dyspepsia, and is delicious. Sold by druggists. Wholesale Depot No. 11 College-place, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN AN OMNIBUS, A PAPER BUNDLE. Loser may address, with description of contents, T. R. E., Box No. 2,055 New-York Post-office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,
HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.
L. SAY, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

WINE PRESS AND CRUSHER.
For sale by W. S. BANCROFT, No. 60 Macdougal-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Oct. 15, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 45 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 45 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,989,530, making the total incumbrance $3,989,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WISCONSIN BONDS.
KENOSHA TOWN BONDS,
RACINE TOWN BONDS,
WATERTOWN TOWN BONDS,
FOND DU LAC TOWN BONDS,
SHEBOYGAN TOWN BONDS,
LACROSSE TOWN BONDS,
MILWAUKEE (readjusted) 5 per cent.,
MILWAUKEE (repudiated) aid Beloit Railroad,
MILWAUKEE (repudiated) aid Superior Railroad,
WANTED BY GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

$20,000.

A manufacturing business of a most desirable kind for sale, giving the purchaser exclusive control of a business, the present demand of which will now net $1,000 per week. This is a chance of rare value, and parties who can invest the above capital are invited to call and obtain the full particulars, of FRENCH, BROOKS & CO., No. 614 Broadway, New-York, or address by letter. A personal interview is preferred.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st.
New-York, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of "Trustees" certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
New-York, Oct. 16, 1867.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO receive subscriptions at their office for their Seven per Cent. Bonds to the extent of $1,500,000, said bonds having ten years to run.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

United States Treasury,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A STATED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at the office of the Secretary, corner of 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

$250.000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, on first bond and mortgage, on improved property in this City and Brooklyn at 7 per cent. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 28, of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 9, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Bristol Line) have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. from their net earnings, five per cent. payable in cash on demand, and five per cent in stock scrip of the Company. Such scrip represents cash earnings held by the Company as a reserve fund. The transfer-books will be closed on the 12th inst., and be opened on the 15th inst.
H. B. WILBUR, Treasurer,
No. 3 Old State-house, Boston.

New-York, Oct. 18, 1867.
Office of the Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company, Consolidated, No. 34 New-st.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of $2 50 per share, payable in gold on the 21st inst.
RICHARD VON HOFFMANN,
Jacob Romberg, Secretary. Vice-President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Richard Kelly, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. Bull, Sec. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PATENT FOR E. HOLMES' BURGLAR Alarm Telegraph for many of the States and large cities is for sale. The success with which this "Alarm" has been introduced in New-York and vicinity, its great popularity, and the large amount of testimony in its favor, render it an unusual opportunity to locate in a well-established, pleasant and profitable business. It can be operated individually or by a stock company. All particulars can be had by applying at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, the buildings, tools and materials of the Metropolitan Glass Works, at Hunter's Point, L. I. The property is located opposite Blackwell's Island, has direct river communication, and is in the immediate vicinity of the terminus of the projected East River Bridge. The buildings and furnaces are in excellent condition and ready for immediate use. The privilege of buying the grounds, consisting of sixteen full-size city lots, at a price much below their present value, will be ceded to the purchaser. For terms and particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FLORIST'S STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease for sale, doing a good business. For further particulars, apply at No. 947 Broadway, for three days.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. TUCKERMAN & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. (Signed,)
A. TUCKERMAN,
J. HANUER.
Oct., 1867.
A. TUCKERMAN will remain at the old place, No. 100 Duane-st.

No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 15, 1867.

MR. GREENVILLE WINTHROP HAS this day withdrawn from the firm of GREENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.

The undersigned will continue the business of broker in Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities, &c.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DR. SIDNEY WEST'S MEDICATED candy cures Coughs, Cankers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Dyspepsia, and is delicious. Sold by druggists. Wholesale depot No. 11 College-place, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up of
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &C.,
AT RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
TWEEDS, &C, &C.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &C.,
VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, UNDERGARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
From the manufactories of Brinton & Lewis and John Crossley & Sons. First-rate quality, new designs. For sale at low prices.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
A fine assortment of Extra Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, desirable patterns, at reduced prices, at retail by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, CONSISTING of CHEMISES, DRAWERS, ROBES DE NUIT, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CORSET COVERS, WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS, Tucked and Embroidered.
SACQUES for Misses and Children, in Cloth Plush, Velvet, &c.
CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS, in Merino, Poplin, &c.
INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, ROBES in Lace and Embroidered, HOODS and HATS.
INFANTS' BASKETS, furnished complete.
BOYS' OVERCOATS in new styles.
SUITS, "Bismarck," "Grant," &c.
HIGHLAND SUITS complete and made to order in the best styles, at short notice.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST STYLES
PARIS MADE CLOTH AND VELVET SAQUES, CLOAKS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Also, a great variety of
BRUSSELS POINTE LACES AND LACE GOODS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer for sale at retail a
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS
of the latest and most approved styles at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SILK AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
HALF-HOSE, CRAVATS, TIES, LINEN-CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK, CLOTH AND KID GLOVES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make, from the recent large
AUCTION SALES,
large ADDITIONS to their POPULAR stocks of SILKS at $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
DRESS GOODS at 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
EXTRA QUALITY, HIGH COLORED PLAID POPLINS, at 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
FRENCH MERINO CLOTHS at 75c. and $1 per yard.
The prices of all the above are less than
THE GOLD COST.
Also a large and elegant assortment of PARIS NOVELTIES, received per the latest steamers.
BROADWAY AND 10th-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have received large additions to their stock of
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS at $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS at $1 75 per yard.
ENGLISH VELVETS at $3 per yard.
ROYAL WILTONS at $4 per yard.
Together with
VELVET AND AXMINSTER MEDALLION CARPETS in one piece
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

TREMENDOUS! TREMENDOUS!
Never seen before! Never seen before!
WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!
50,000 yards wet muslins.
50,000 yards wet muslins!
These muslins are only slightly soiled and are worth 25c. a yard. We will sell them at 12½c. a yard.
Worth 25c. for 12½c. for 12½c. a yard.
1 bale of flannels, slightly soiled, worth 50c., worth 50c. for 25c. for 25c. a yard.
500 PAIRS BLANKETS SLIGHTLY SOILED, worth $7, will sell them at $4 at $4 a pair.
FOSTER & WELSH,
8th-av., up near 23d-st., near 23d-st., New-York City, No. 113 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.
The firm reads FOSTER & WELSH.

TO-MORROW AND FOR THE WEEK.
4-4 EXTRA HEAVY SHEETING, only 12½c., last week 18c.
SPLENDID CALICOES, as good as Merrimack, only 12½c., last week 18c.
Wamsutta Muslins, the genuine article, 25c. Splendid 4-4 Shirting, 12½c., 15c., 16c. and 18c., all reduced from last week's prices.
GREAT AUCTION BARGAINS
in Merinoes, Alpacas, Coburgs. Ten cases of Blankets from auction at half prices.
Splendid white all-wool Blankets at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $2 50 each.
Auction lots of
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS
of a splendid quality at about one-half of Broadway prices.
An elegant Paris double Shawl, open centre or filled centre, for $20, $25 and $30.
ADOLF KUSTER, No. 235 8th-av.

AT BOTH OUR STORES,
WE ARE NOW OPENING SPLENDID LINES OF HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS AND GLOVES, RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS of every description, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VAILS, HANDKERCHIEFS and LINEN CUFFS and COLLARS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, BLANKETS,
25 per cent. under Broadway Prices.
We keep the Largest and Cheapest Stock of Small Wares in the City. NOW OPENING splendid assortment of our celebrated $1 25 KID GLOVES, equal to any imported.
DONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner 8th-av. and 19th-st. and
No. 185 8th-av. between 19th and 20th sts.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Sole Leather Trunks, Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks, elegant Morocco Traveling, Shopping and Toilet Bags, Drinking Flasks, Cups, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and No. 709 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN GOODS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
Announce that their stock of goods is now complete, comprising elegant novelties in colors and design, manufactured expressly for their new store.
Their assortment of
LACE CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
MUSLINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &C.,
is unusually large and well worthy of examination.
ALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

TABLE LINENS,
TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY, OCT. 21,
Will add to their
POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS
A large assortment of Fancy Silks, from the recent large auction sales, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY, OCT. 21,
Will open a case of
PONSON'S REAL LYONS VELVETS,
which will be offered at a decided bargain.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
On MONDAY, OCT. 21,
Will offer great bargains in
POPLINS,
EPINGLINES,
SIAMS,
MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ CLOTH,
DERBY CORDS,
And other French and English Dress Goods from the recent large auction sales, at much below their
ORIGINAL COST.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 21,
will add to their popular stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
12 cases of extra superfine
BIARRETZ CLOTH;
Also, a large assortment of
ALL WOOL REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
and other Mourning fabrics in great variety, and
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE POPULAR TRADE.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
Have now on hand a splendid assortment of
BLANKETS, (all qualities and sizes.)
FLANNELS, QUILTS,
PLAIN AND PLAID OPERA FLANNELS, &c.
Also a stock of
BOULEVARD and
BALMORAL SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

FALL STYLES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.
FINE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
NO. 170 5TH-AV.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Have now open
an elegant assortment of
CLOAKS AND DRESSES
of this season's importation and manufacture.
REAL LACE and LLAMA SHAWLS,
LADIES' UNDERLINEN and INFANTS' DRESSES,
which they offer at exceedingly low prices.
They will open on Monday
One hundred pieces BLACK and COLORED SILKS,
in splendid qualities,
very much below regular prices.
Three hundred pieces BLACK ALPACAS and
POPLIN ALPACAS,
which they guarantee to be the cheapest goods to be found in New-York.
Also, a large assortment of
COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SILK POPLINS
AND
FANCY DRESS GOODS
from auction.
Hosiery and gloves of every description.
Best pairs kid gloves $1 25.
REAL LACES of their own importation, lower than any other store.
White goods, flannels, blankets, counterpanes, and other housekeeping goods, bought since the recent decline in prices at cost.
Entire stock of SHAWLS at cost.
Dresses fashionably made at moderate prices.
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

RIP VAN WINKLE MERCHANTS UNEASY.—OUR LAST week's operations woke them up. Those splendid 1s. MUSLINS and those MERRIMACK PRINTS at 1s. did the business.
WHAT'S THE MATTER? WHO'S HURT?
THE PEOPLE CRY DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES AND BIG PROFITS, AND THEIR VOICE MUST BE HEARD.
NO WAR RATES IN TIME OF PEACE.
Shun, then, all high-priced dealers, and rally around the stores where their goods are bought in the panic sales of the auction rooms and sold at auction prices.
WE SHALL GIVE OUR CUSTOMERS THIS WEEK A SPLENDID MUSLIN, ALMOST AS FINE AS WAMSUTTAS, FOR 12½c. A YARD.
ALSO, A MAGNIFICENT QUALITY OF UNBLEACHED MUSLIN
AT THE SAME PRICE.
We buy these Muslins in large quantities for cash, and the same goods we sell for 1s. are sold all over the City for 18c. and 20c.
ALSO, FOR SALE, FROM AUCTION,
20,000 YARDS BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS
FOR 12½c.
10,000 BLANKETS, $2, $2 50, $3 50, $4 and $6 a pair.
By buying Blankets of us you save nearly one-half.
ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS EMPRESS CLOTHS, MERINOES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, ALL KINDS DRESS GOODS AND CLOAKINGS FROM AUCTION AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above prices are for for CASH DOWN. Credit customers must pay 10 per cent. extra.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MACKENZIE
Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS,
No. 1,168 Broadway,
Below 28th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
Just received a fine assortment, with new and beautiful designs, at all prices.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st.,
near Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $33.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, Oct. 26
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 9

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

CHANGE OF TIME.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.

To follow, steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.

For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on MONDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Tuesday 15th, A. M. until Saturday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant, first-class steamship WILMINGTON will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply at No. 26 Broadway.

E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on

SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.

Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.

COLUMBIA, BARTON, Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
EAGLE, GREENE, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.

No freight received on day of sailing.

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMSHIP.
TUESDAY, Oct. 22,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight, apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight, as usual, lower than by any other line. First cabin passage, $15.

The reliable and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.

For the accommodation of shippers freight will be received up to the hour of sailing.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fast A 1 steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 24.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Oct. 26.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON, Nov. 2.

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

The CORTES will follow Nov. 2.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45 gold.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIBBS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Bristol Line of steamers will, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, leave Pier No. 40 North River at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager N. S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, the steamers of the NORWICH LINE will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 5 o'clock as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 1½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY 50c., AND corresponding reduction on through tickets to all points West and North. The first-class steamers CONNECTICUT and C. VANDERBILT leave Pier 44 North River daily, (except Saturdays,) at 6 P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Fare on Sundays, $1 50.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

DR. SIDNEY WEST'S MEDICATED candy cures Coughs, Cankers, Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Dyspepsia, and is delicious. Sold by druggists. Wholesale depot No. 11 College-place, New-York.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

TRENOR'S NEW AND SPLENDID DANCING ACADEMY AND BALL-ROOM,

Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, surpasses anything of the kind ever erected in the City. Classes meet on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS. Circulars, giving full particulars, can be had at the Academy. Mr. TRENOR gives a soiree at his Williamsburgh rooms on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,

Everett Rooms, 34th-st. and Broadway.
Gentlemen's Evening Class at
HARVARD ROOMS,
6th-av., cor. 42d-st.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY,
8 o'clock.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies, gentlemen. Classes every day. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

LECTURES.

PROF. BLOT'S

LECTURES ON COOKERY,

On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½ A. M., in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. Admission, 75 cents.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of the New-York Infirmary will open a preparatory class this Fall. Students wishing to join will apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, No. 126 2d-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va. The cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, Va., to the Cherrystone Light, Va., is twenty-three (23) miles long (more or less.) The conductor consists of (7) seven No. sixteen (16) copper wires and is double armored. The inside armor is of No. 16 wire, laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. 9 galvanized wire, the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile. It was manufactured in Europe, for the Government, during the war. It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lays.

The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.

Proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for the Purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Quartermaster,
Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY,

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 North Main-st., St. Louis, on the 29th day of October inst., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz:

37,500 WOOLEN BLANKETS.

These blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the depot at any time previous to the sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 460 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

8,221	Woolen Blankets.
7,211	Rubber Blankets.
5,008	Rubber Ponchos.
66,464	Pegged Bootees, pairs.
63,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,835	Peg'd Boots, pairs.
22,964	Great Coats, horse.
105,993	Do. do. foot.
20,418	Gray Flan'l Shirts.
69,919	Domet Shirts.
154	Unif. Coats, Art. Musicians.
824	Jackets, Cav. do.
262	Unif. Coats, Engineers.
26	do. do., Ordnance.
88,548	Stable Frocks.
318	Do. do. Art. Music.
981	Do. do. Inft. do.
10,000	Mosquito bars.
226,325	Knapsacks.
3,999	do. straps, sets.
106,201	Haversacks, painted.
236	Haversacks, unpainted.
202,511	Canteens.
4,255	Cotton overalls.
1,949,156	Hat numbers.
19,480	Do. Feathers.
1,022	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,060	Brass Scales, N.C.S. pairs.
4,595½	Brass Scales, Sergts., pairs.
100	Scale Buttons, pairs.
434	Hosp. Stewds. Letters U.
437	Hosp. Stewds. Letters S.
1,542	Scale Slides, pairs.
4,517	Cap Covers.
3,363	Fifes.
362	Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21	Red Hair Plumes.
13,003	Pickaxes.
16,826	Do. Handles.
16,836	Axes, felling.
6,069	Axe-handles.
16,616	Axe-slings.
33,597	Hatchets.
24,999	Hatchet-handles.
19,243	Hatchet-slings.
9,686	Spades
1,514	Shovels.
5,546	Stove Pipe, pieces of.
2	Camp Color Staffs.
35	Canteen Straps.
66,8[illegible]8	Mess Pans.
26,694	Camp Kettles.
2	Sibley Tents.
47	Wall Tent Flies.
3	Marque Tents.
436	Hospi'l Tent Poles, sets.
244,662	C. F. Drawers.
7,064	Domet Drawers.
15,409	Trousers, horse.
107,151	Forage Caps.
23,074	Unif. Hats, untrimmed.
21,396	Do. Inft., trimmed.
3,078	Do. Cav., trimmed.
995	Do. Art., trimmed.
184,936	Great Coat straps.
15,468	Jackets, Cav. privates.
8,286	Unif. Coats, Inft. privates.
2,859	Do., do., Art. do.
277,413	Hat-cords, Inft.
460	Do., Hospital Stewards.
144	Eagles for Lt. Art. Caps.
8	Tulips, do., do.
227,112	Hat Eagles.
7,429	Hat Castles.
4,032	Shells and flames.
50,612	Crossed Sabres.
42,863	Crossed Cannon.
277,148	Hat Bugles.
39,797	Hat Cords, Cav.
30,197	Hat Cords, Art.
1,252,604	Hat Letters.
36	Hat Cord and Tassels.
439	Hosp. Stewds. Cap Wreaths.
23	Knit Drawers.
200	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425	Trowsers, foot, Boys.
104	Pairs Bootees, Boys.
100	Shirts Flannel, Boys.
759	Gray Blue Great Coats, foot.
74	Trowsers, foot.
136	Trowsers, foot, Gray Blue.
17	Talmas and Hoods.
150	Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14	Turbans, Zouave.
963	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,808	Common do. do.
10,747	Hospit'l Tent Pins, large.
13,598	Do. do., small.
378,043	Common do.
3,927	Wall do., large.
2,098	Stoves for Sibley tents.
108	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216	Prs. Chevrons.
691,649	½ yds. W'sted Lace.
5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376	Leather N'k Stocks.
55,012	Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51	Iron Pots.
1,310	Machine-sewed Bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 460 Washington-st.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot A, C and E.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

By order of the Executors,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing until the entire stock is disposed of,

AT THE LOWER STORE,
No. 203 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry-st.,

The large and valuable assortment of first-class wines, liquors, teas and groceries, being the entire stock of the well-known firm of Messrs. I. & W. Geery, in consequence of the death of Mr. I. Geery.

This stock is, doubtless, the most extensive and valuable ever offered in this City, estimated by appraisement at from $80,000 to $90,000, and will positively be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

It embraces groceries of every description, teas and coffees of all grades and choice brands; sugars, raw and refined; imported sauces, preserved fruits, olive oil, India preserves and all articles sold in a first-class grocery.

The catalogue of wines, liquors and cigars will be found unusually attractive, comprising very pure vintages, many of which, dating as far back as 1797, 1800, 1825, 1834, 1838, &c., are not to be obtained from any other source in this country or Europe. Among them will be found

SHERRIES.

Geo. III., vintage 1797, pale and brown Warsaw, old Pemartin, 1840; white seal Philopoera, London Exhibition, Seven Starr, N. P., 1825; brown, S. O. P. crown and other rare vintages.

MADEIRAS.

Blackburn, vin. 1798; Calcutta, vin. 1800; Gen. Scott, Old Reserve, Bridgeton, N. G. M. and others.

PORTS.

Red Seal Alto Douro, Black Seal Hermides, White Seal, 1821; Queens, 1858.

CHAMPAGNES.

Moet and Chandon, impt; Versenay, Sillery, Widow Clicot, G. H. Mums, Jules Mums, Cabinet, &c.

CLARETS.

Chat. Langoa, 1857; Barton and G. La Rose, 1844; La Tour, Chat. Margaux, 1858; Brandenberg and Fils, Chat. Mouton, Leoville, La Rose, Contet Canet, Finke & Co. and Natnl. Johnson's, Chat. Leoville and Margaux, 1844.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNE.

Romanee, Chablis, Clos Vouqcot, Chambertin, Chat. d'Yquem, &c., &c.

HOCKS.

Johannisberg, Steinberger Cabinet, Hockheimer, Deidesheimer, Niersteiner, Marco Bruner, Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Muscatelle and others.

BRANDIES.

Hennessy, vin. 1800, 1834 to 1865; Old Peach, Blackberry, &c.; Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, various brands; O. K. Bourbon, Monongahela, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, asst. liqueurs and cordials, Porter, Ale, Cider, &c.

CIGARS.

Partagas, Cabanas, Cabargas, La Ritica and others. Celebrated brands in variety of packages. Terms cash. Further particulars in catalogues, which can be obtained at our office, No. 93 Liberty-st., on and after Monday, 21st instant.

WILLIAM W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE AND AUCTION ROOM.

No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

BACKUS & HOOD,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867,

At 12 o'clock, at the Long Island Real Estate Auction Rooms, at No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following valuable improved real estate at auction:

Three new two-story basement and sub-cellar houses, on the west side of Tompkins av., built in the best manner by day's work, frame filled in with brick, tin roof, and contains all modern improvements, such as gas hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, range, heater, &c.

Terms easy, and will be given at time of sale. Title perfect.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, MARBLE PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Oct. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant collection of Italian marble, just landed, all of which are of new and beautiful designs, selected by Mr. G. B. Pandolfini, in Italy, whose long experience in the business and well-known taste are a sufficient guarantee of their artistic finish. The invoice embraces about 25 pieces of Carrara statuary, marble figures, groups and busts; alabaster statuettes, Mosaic inlaid tables, with carved marble figure; stands, vases of great variety, card receivers, etagere ornaments, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 121 Elliot-place, between Hanson-place and Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND RETURNED SHIPS' STORES.

EQUIPMENT OFFICE, U. S. NAVY-YARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1867.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant, there will be sold at this Yard, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1867, noon, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a lot of articles taken out of United States vessels, (placed out of commission,) consisting in part of Furniture, Cooking Utensils, old Cordage and Canvass, Hose, Hammocks, Cots, Bags, Stoves, &c.

Terms—(current funds) Twenty per cent. on day of sale, and balance on removal of the goods, which must be within one week after day of sale.

Sale to take place at the Equipment Store.

C. H. CUSHMAN,
Commander U. S. N., Equipment Officer.

AUCTION SALE.

Large sale of rich furniture in good order—pianos, mirrors, billiard tables, &c.,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 22,

at No. 134 Columbia, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Catalogues at salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,
corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.—By order of the Executors.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
at 10½ o'clock,

and continuing until the entire stock is disposed of,

AT THE LOWER STORE,
No. 203 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry-st.,

THE LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS AND GROCERIES,

being the entire stock of the well-known firm of Messrs. I. & W. GEERY, in consequence of the death of Mr. I. Geery.

This stock is doubtless the most extensive and valuable ever offered in this City, estimated by appraisement at from $80,000 to $90,000, and will positively be sold WITHOUT RESERVE in lots to suit purchasers.

The catalogue of wines and liquors will be found unusually attractive, comprising very rare vintages, many of which dating as far back as 1797, 1800, 1825, 1834, 1838, &c., are not to be obtained from any other source in this country or Europe.

Full particulars hereafter.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

REMSEN-ST.—The handsome and first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 22 Remsen-st., south side, between Hicks and Furman-sts. House is 26x56 feet, with wing on west side, 20x26 feet, two stories high; in fine order throughout; has all the conveniences, also, private staircase—first class in every respect and well arranged. Lot 43x90 feet. Also, one lot adjoining on the west side, 30x90 feet.

Permits to view the premises and full particulars, apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NO. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, S. W. CORNER 12TH-ST.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 31, and FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

Important sale of fine oil paintings, water colors, drawings, fine engravings, &c., &c., by favorite American and European artists.

Full particulars hereafter.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Unusual opportunities are here offered individual students for rapid progress in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all elementary branches.

For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are specially invited to visit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head book-keeping.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Acting President.

49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

This seminary offers all the advantages of a first-class school for young ladies. A complete English and classical course, music, modern languages, painting, drawing, calisthenics and horsemanship. For circulars or admission, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,

BY
MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.

Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

for the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

MISS WARREN'S

DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO. NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.

Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,
Rev. Peter Stryker,
Rev. Howard Osgood,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,
George A. Wicks,
Charles Scribner,
Chas. H. Ludington,
Robert Jaffray,
John A. Stewart,
Horatio S. Brown,
Joel D. Hunter,
Charles Folsom,
Gamaliel G. Smith,
William M. Vermilye,
John J. Donaldson,
William H. Osborn,
Charles A. Davison,
John P. March,
Edward Smith,
William P. Williams,
William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 2, at 58 West 11th-st.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

A FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS will be opened in one of the most attractive villages of Connecticut Nov. 7. For circulars or information, address S. M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A SMALL SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—For children of both sexes in the vicinity of 30th-st. and 5th-av. For particulars apply at No. 49 East 23d-st.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 686 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN will open at No. 102 East 12th-st., (new No.,) Nov. 4.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LATE PROFESSOR IN A UNIVERSITY, graduate and first honorman in classics, honorman in English literature, language and history, &c., of Trinity College, Dublin, and a contributor to literary journals, desires pupils; highest testimonials and references. Address Box No. 52, Station D.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG lady, who can give the best of City references, a situation as governess in some private family; she can teach French and the elementary branches. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 2,407 Post-office.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY of experience wishes a situation as governess, to teach English branches and music. Address B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE HORSE FOR SALE—16½ HANDS high, sound, gentle and stylish. Apply at No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK..........Director

ITALIAN OPERA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
During next week there will be
FOUR REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION OPERA NIGHTS, viz.:
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK'S DRAMATIC COMPANY
On THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8,
(Fifteenth Subscription Night,)
Second time of the new Opera Buffa,
DON BUCEFALO.
Received on its first representation
WITH UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
SIGNORA ANGELA PERALTA,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
SIGNOR BARAGLI, SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR ORLANDINI, MME. FLEURY.
GIORGIO RONCONI
AS THE MAESTRO DON BUCEFALO.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE HOUSE CROWDED WITH THE
ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY
to witness the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
OF THE SEASON,
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
which will be presented every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
with the same
POWERFUL CAST, GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
FINE CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Mlle. TOSTEE as THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Messrs. Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Mlle. de Felcourt, and all the members of the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
The next GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE will be on SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

Mr. Bateman begs to announce the commencement of his
FRENCH DRAMATIC SEASON,
On TUESDAY, OCT. 22,
and FIRST APPEARANCE in New-York of his
PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY,
including, among the number of Paris favorites, the great artists
Mons. LA ROCHE, of the Theatre Francais,
And Mlle. DEBORAH, of the Theatre Imperial de l'Odeon.
The OPENING PIECE will be Feuillet's
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.
MARGUERITE..........MLLE. DEBORAH
MAXIME..........MONS. LA ROCHE

The nights for French Drama will be TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and the FIRST DRAMATIC MATINEE will be on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.

Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; commence at 8 P. M.

Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50; gallery 50 cents; balcony boxes $8 to $10; proscenium boxes $10 to $15.

Tickets for sale at the theatre and at the usual offices. Season tickets to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GRAND DUCHESS
will be presented
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.
Seats secured in advance.

THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,

CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE,
AT THE CIRCUS MONDAY NIGHT.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY,

See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free. Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Characters, daily. Ladies in attendance.

MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,

AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL three-story frame brick basement house north side 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., containing 10 rooms, 18 pantries and closets. Possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st., or of HILLS & WAKEMAN, 125th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th avs.
Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, 3d-av. lots.
Also, 5th-av. lots, south of the Central Park.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FORTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-av. and Broadway—Fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50; superior order; price reasonable; also, a very pretty brick house, same locality, $16,500; possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses and lots on Madison and 5th avs., also on Murray-hill; also several desirable pieces of store property. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, 23x55x39¾, on the north side of 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; price $28,000. Also, many other houses in various locations. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT AND modern house and lot, No. 269 Lexington-av.; house four stories in height, basement and under-cellar, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW BUILDING, built for manufacturing purposes, near Broadway, above Broome-st.; will pay 18 per cent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,707 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS AND ELEGANT basement house No. 227 Madison-av., 5 stories, brown-stone, in perfect order, with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 38th-st. Can be seen by permit only from SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON WEST 22D-st.; location and neighborhood the best; will be sold with carpets, mirrors, &c., new and elegant, at a reasonable price. MYERS & TUCKER, 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ADELPHI-st., north of Lafayette-av., one or two of that elegant block of three-story, high-stoop brown-stone front houses, 20x45; lot, 100; all modern improvements complete; strictly first-class location; unexceptionable; price $15,500; greater part on bond and mortgage; immediate possession given; 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises, to THOS. G. FAGAN.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE COSY, WELL-built houses on Tompkins, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, containing all modern improvements and every comfort, will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Long Island Auction Rooms, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. (See auction notices.) Houses can be seen every day, without exception.

A FRAME HOUSE—ELEVEN ROOMS: large lot; best neighborhood in Brooklyn; for sale low; possession immediately. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS.

FOR SALE:

5,109 acres, located in Sylvania Township, Potter County, Penn, twelve miles south of Coudersport, the country town; twenty miles south of Sunbury and Erie Railroad, on Sinnemahoning Creek, well watered and heavily timbered with hemlock, beech, maple, wild cherry, &c.; soil first-rate. There is a post-office on the lands; mail twice a week. The stream is large enough to raft two or three times a year; a good saw-mill within half a mile; plenty of water-power for anything; the roads from Coudersport excellent, running through to Sinnemahoning Station on S. and E. R. R. There are good indications of coal. Men can be obtained there at low prices who are good lumbermen. Further particulars of

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODERN-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

TIVOLI.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME country-seat of 200 acres, directly on the water; the handsomest views on the river. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON AN improved avenue in Bergen; terms easy. Apply at No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 17.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, FOR himself and wife, no children, three or four rooms suitable for housekeeping in New-York or Brooklyn, where the teaching of French and music will be equivalent, or partly so, for rent. Address L. GILFILLAR, No. 134 East Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, BELOW 29th-st., a suite of rooms on or near the avenue, in a strictly genteel and private family, for gentleman, wife and one servant; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address A. SARGENT, New-York Club.

WANTED—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, BETWEEN 16th and 34th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address R. L. M., Station D.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
CHANGE OF TIME.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 7½.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
The new Drama written by M. Levick, Esq.,
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.
ENTHUSIASM UNABATED.
CROWD CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
ENRAPTURED BEYOND PRECEDENT.
NO DIMINUTION IN THE AUDIENCES.
To be seen at all hours,
A LIVING GORILLA,
has
JUST ARRIVED FROM AFRICA.
It is the first ever captured alive. Brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,

THE EQUESTRIAN WONDER,
AT THE CIRCUS MONDAY NIGHT.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and General Director..........JOHN DE POL.
FOURTH WEEK
OF
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE
GOLDEN BRANCH.
Received nightly with rapturous applause.
EVERY EVENING.
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
PREMIERES DANSEUSES
EVER PRESENTED ON ONE STAGE.
CALYO'S TRANSFORMATION.
Mlle. ELISA BLASINI, Premiere Danseuse Asoluto.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANI, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse.
Mons. GIOVANI LUPO, Premiere Danseur,
AND
MR. DE POL'S
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY.
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY.
The Star Danseuse of Europe,
Mlle. GUISSEPPINA MORLACCHI,
has arrived, and will make her first appearance on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23.
RESERVED SEATS FOR
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE,
AT BOX-OFFICE OF THEATRE,
CHICKERING'S, No. 652 Broadway,
MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway.

MLLE. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE, Oct. 28, 1867.

The Management have the honor to announce to the public of New-York the arrival and approaching debut of MLLE. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI, the acknowledged greatest Terpsichorean artiste of the day.

In the announcement of this event Mr. De Pol claims to have inaugurated a new era for the American stage. Determined on taking the reins of management to present to the public a spectacle of terpsichorean excellence never yet seen on this continent, Mr. De Pol feels already, by the unprecedented and continued success, that his efforts in presenting in THE DEVIL'S AUCTION, OR THE GOLDEN BRANCH, the greatest number of star dancers ever together on one stage, either here or in Europe, that he has fulfilled his promises to the public. Not willing, however, to rest on laurels so quickly and easily gained, he will have the honor, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1867, to present, for the first time in America,

Mlle. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI.

In alluding to the debut of this great artiste, the Management feel that there will at once and entirely be dismissed from the mind of the public the rumors that an artiste of so great a reputation as Mlle. Morlacchi would never come to this country, and her reputation and artistic merit being already acknowledged. Notwithstanding the immense additional outlay the engagement of Mlle. Morlacchi has occasioned, prices will remain as usual.

JOHN DE POL,
Manager and General Director.

MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,

The Sensational Parisian Equestrienne,
AT THE CIRCUS MONDAY NIGHT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GERMAN lady teacher: good linguist and accomplished pianist; location near 4th-av., from 9th to 30th sts.; board paid $14; would like to teach for part of her board; only first-class families may answer as only first-class references will be given. Address HOME, Box No. 110 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING HIS OWN house up town would take a small family to board; a beautiful suite of rooms, well furnished, with private table, is offered to a party of three or four persons, willing to pay a fair price for such accommodations. Address T. H., Box No. 1,577 Post-office.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., would like to receive as boarders a gentleman and his wife; a large and pleasant second-story room furnished, heated and lighted, with first-class board at the family table. Address W. P. L., Box No. 4,461 Post-office, New-York.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD STORY room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 215 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Terms moderate. Best of reference.

TO LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON THE second floor to a party of gentlemen; also a room to suit two, and one to suit one. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; a parlor and rooms on second floor, also hall rooms to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TWO YOUNG MEN, WILLING TO ROOM together, can obtain board in a private family; reference required; location good; price, $8 each. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO BLOCKS above Union-square, a nicely-furnished room, with hot and cold water, grate, gas, &c; family strictly private. B. M. C., Box No. 2,875 Post-office.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A handsome parlor and bedroom on first floor, with first-class board and attendance. References given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor and a large front room on the fourth can be had, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square.

NO. 101 EAST 20TH-ST., NORTHEAST corner of 4th-av.; handsomely furnished apartments to let, to families, with private table, and first-class French cuisine.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST, (NEW NO.,) near 4th-av., east; parlor and bedroom on second floor; also one large room on fourth story, with first-class board; references exchanged; dinner at 6 P. M.

NO. 315 WEST 4TH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family; terms reasonable.

NO. 39 WEST 24TH-ST.—(NEW NUMBER.) A second or parlor floor, with private table, to a small, select party. Terms moderate. Location desirable.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—ROOMS ON FIRST, second and third story, with board.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS—IN SUITE OR singly, to let with board; references given and required. No. 163 West 14th-st.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS for families or gentlemen, with or without private table, at No. 400 West 23d-st.

A VERY HANDSOME PARLOR AND bedroom, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife in a quiet family, at No. 28 University-place.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH first-class board, may be had at No. 194 West 14th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD—AT No. 54 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR SINGLE gentlemen, in private house, No. 16 Market-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for Summer or Winter residence, three-quarters of an hour from the City; five acres of land, with vegetable garden and an abundance of fruit trees, with the use of horse and cow; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply at Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT the stable, or for sale, the extra wide and first-class house, southwest corner Madison-av. and 34th-st.; carpets, gas fixtures, shades, &c., in the house; immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE EXTRA-size brown-stone house, No. 23 East 22d-st.; house, 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL Gothic house and grounds, No. 21 East 15th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square; ground about 100 feet front; will be sold or rented with or without the handsome furniture. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, AN elegant double house, with garden and shrubbery, furnished and in good order, with a good stable, situated on Buena Vista Ridge, two blocks from Melrose Station, thirty minutes from 26th-st. depot. For particulars apply to M. MUNOZ, No. 36 Broadway, Room 12.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a first-class house near the City; easy of access, with all modern improvements, and in every way desirable. For particulars apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LEASE—THREE LOTS OF GROUND; parties desiring to build could be furnished with 25 to 30-horse steampower; terms favorable. Apply to C. KOEHLER, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture; situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &C.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MR. AUGUSTIN
DALY'S TOTALLY ORIGINAL DRAMA.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
AND THE CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES WHICH GREETED ITS
RECENT PRODUCTION HERE,
HAVE INDUCED ITS
REPETITION,
REPETITION,
REPETITION,
WITH THE
PIER SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
PIER SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
PIER SCENE BY MOONLIGHT,
AND THE
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
THE FULL STRENGTH
OF THE ORIGINAL CAST,
AND NEW AND IMPROVED SCENERY
AND STAGE EFFECTS.

Admission..........Seventy-five cents.
Family Circle..........Fifty cents.
Reserved Seats..........One dollar.

Office for securing seats will open Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock.

MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,

THE PARISIAN FAVORITE,
AT THE CIRCUS MONDAY NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
First appearance this season of
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
First appearance this season of
MISS FANNY MORANT.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
when will be produced with a cast of unprecedented strength and completeness, Tom Taylor's finest comedy, of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay	Mr. J. W. Wallack
Capt. Hawksley	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Potter	Mr. Mark Smith
Markham	Mr. W. H. Pope
Langford	Mr. B. Durand
Gimlet	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Jessop	Mr. T. Ward
James	Mr. S. Cashin
Mrs. Sternhold	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Mildmay	Mrs. Clara Jennings

TUESDAY, Oct. 22, THE RENT DAY and 40 and 50.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
In rehearsal and will speedily be produced,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA
of powerful interest and peculiar effects.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.
Engagement of the youthful tragic artiste
MISS FANNIE B. PRICE,
who will appear in her powerful rendition of
NAOMI, THE JEWISH MAIDEN:
as performed by her in most of the principal cities of the Union, with rapturous applause.
GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK OF
SUCCESSFUL BURLESQUE.
TWO OLD FAVORITES REVIVED.
CINDERELLA AND FRA DIAVOLO.
LEFFINGWELL AS CLORINDA AND BEPPO.
MRS. SEDLEY BROWN AS CINDERELLA.
MATINEE WEDNESDAYS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
First appearance in America of
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
late Director of the Cirque Napoleon, Paris,
CHAMPION RIDER OF EUROPE!
First appearance in America of
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
Premiere Equestrienne from the Cirque Napoleon and Cirque L'Imperatrice, Paris.

The Director of the New-York Circus takes great satisfaction in announcing the debut upon one night of
THE TWO LEADING EQUESTRIAN ARTISTS OF EUROPE,
engaged by his agent in Paris at enormous terms, and who come before the New-York public fresh from their
BRILLIANT PARISIAN TRIUMPHS,
having only arrived in this country on the 7th inst.
EVERY NIGHT, AT 8,
will be presented a magnificent programme of
EXCITING ARENIC SCENES,
ELEGANT, NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
the intrepid and fascinating Parisian Equestrienne, will appear in a truly
SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION,
received in Paris for over five hundred nights with the most unbounded demonstrations of enthusiasm.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY
will appear in his wonderful
BACKWARD JUGGLING ACT,
an entirely novel and original performance, which has been pronounced by the first critics of Europe the very acme of equestrian skill.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
will be brought forward in a choice selection of those spirited and surprising feats which from the very opening night have received the warmest approval of enthusiastic and
OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.
Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE—NO. 514 BROADWAY.

The Fashionable Temple of the Muses.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
First appearance in this country of the
FUSI-YAMA TROUPE OF JAPANESE,
Who will appear in their wonderful feats, which are pronounced far superior to all the efforts of their predecessors.
BEN COTTON and SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
Charley White in his laughable sketches.
Miss Eva Brent, Mdlle. Ida Devere, Dick Ralph and the entire company in the best bill ever presented here.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, complimentary benefit to Mr. JAMES LINGARD, afternoon and night.
Regular Matinee every SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

THIRD GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 20.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director.
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
BY THE MOST BRILLIANT CONCERT TROUPE
IN THE WORLD.

Madame PAREPA-ROSA, the celebrated Prima Donna, will sing Aria "Mein Glaubiges Herz Frohlocke," by Bach. Song—"When the Pale, Pale Moon," by V. Gabriel.

Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the Great Pianist, will perform "Nocturne Depart et Retour," and grand Fantasia from "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG, Violoncellist, will play the Concerto in A Minor by Gottermann.

THE ORCHESTRA, under the direction of THEO. THOMAS, will perform "Symphony Sonati," by Schubert, "Reverie," by Vieuxtemps, Overture to "Rienzi," by Wagner, and "Turkish March," by Mozart.

Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.

Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

(FOURTH SEASON, 1867-68.)
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS takes pleasure in announcing the
FOURTH SEASON OF THE SYMPHONY SOIREES,
To take place during the Fall and Winter at
STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE Oct. 26.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
SUBSCRIPTION TICKET, including reserved seat, SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKET, with reserved seat, TWO DOLLARS.
CIRCULARS
containing full programmes and particulars can be had at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at Pond's up-town music-store, No. 865 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, at 8 o'clock, and during the week, Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will give
ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN,
AND
MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,

AT THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

THE TURF.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Special trains will be run direct to the track on each day of the above races, leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M., returning immediately after the races are over.

Fare for round trip, 50 cents.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

MISS M. L. BOTT BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to her friends and pupils that she has returned from Europe and will resume her instructions on the Piano as heretofore. Address, care Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, or No. 61 Lexington-av.

FREDERICK BLUME HAS OPENED branch music and piano warerooms at No. 1125 Broadway, 3d door above 25th-st. Elegant rosewood "new scale" Pianos. Prince's celebrated Melodeons for sale and to let.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVATOIRE of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 120 Forsyth-st.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Residence, No. 32 West 30th-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5; Paris, London and New-York "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 [illegible]

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Farrar Court-Martial Inspections—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present the following *résumé* of National Guard news and movements for the information of those interested in such matters:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending the 12th inst.:

Fifth Division.—Henry D. Laflin, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Major from Oct. 4, 1867, *vice* A. W. Thomas, declined; John M. Schoonmaker, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Major from Oct. 4, 1867, *vice* M. T. Trumpbour, declined.

Third Regiment of Infantry.—William H. Gray, Com. of subsistence, with rank from Sept. 15, 1867, *vice* James A. Baker, promoted; Richard Smith, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 24, 1867, *vice* D. M. Fisher, promoted; E. L. Denton, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 19, 1867, *vice* C. R. Truax, resigned.

Fifth Regiment, Infantry—Jacob Eidt, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 9, 1867, *vice* Adam Keim, promoted. John Soltan, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 9, 1867, *vice* Jacob Eidt, promoted. Burnhard Hufnagel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from September 26, 1867, *vice* W. H. Shulz, promoted.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—New company organized, officers rank Oct. 5, 1867. Ira Wood, Captain; George N. Brown, First Lieutenant; Charles E. Parker, Second Lieutenant.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment—New company organized, officers rank Sept. 5, 1867. Franklin Aulls, Captain; Charles Edward Smith, First Lieutenant; Oscar Genung, Second Lieutenant. The following resignations have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending 12th inst.: Oct. 11, Third Division, Col. Le Grand Benedict, Assistant Adjutant-General; Oct. 11, Ninth Regiment, Capt. R. B. Young; Oct. 11, Seventy-first Regiment, First Lieut. John H. Hagedorn.

THE FARRAR COURT-MARTIAL.

In General Orders No. 9, Gen. Alex. Shaler announces the result of a General Court-Martial, which convened at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment, pursuant to General Orders No. 4, Headquarters First Division, of which Brig.-Gen. William G. Ward, First Brigade, is President, when Col. Wm. H. Farrar, Thirty-seventh Regiment was arraigned and tried.

Charge I.—Drunkenness on duty.

Specification.—In this; that the said Col. William H. Farrar was drunk while in uniform and on duty in command of the said Thirty-seventh Regiment, at a parade of said Regiment made in pursuance of Regimental General Orders, Thirty-seventh Regiment, No. 10, series of 1866, and of Brigade Orders, Third Brigade, No. 6, series of 1866, and of the Division Order, in last-mentioned order referred to.

All this on Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1866.

Charge II.—Willful misapplication and embezzlement of Regimental funds and public moneys intrusted to him.

Specification 1.—In this; that the said Col. Wm. H. Farrar, at the City of New-York, on or about the 11th day of May, 1866, having in his possession and intrusted to him, certain moneys belonging to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, which were received by Col. Farrar, from the issue and sale of certain bonds of said regiment, intrusted to him for that purpose, and which moneys were so received by and intrusted to him for the sole use and benefit of the regiment, and for the payment of certain obligations of said regiment, did then and there take, convert to his own use, willfully misapply and embezzle the sum of $506 or thereabouts, being part of the moneys intrusted to him.

Specification 2.—In this, the said Col. William H. Farrar, at the City of New-York, on or about the 27th day of June, 1866, having in his possession and intrusted to him, certain moneys belonging to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, did then and there take, and embezzle the sum of $570 38, or thereabous, being part of the moneys intrusted to him.

Specification 3.—In this, the said Col. William H. Farrar, at the City of New-York, on or about the 27th day of June, 1866, having in his possession and intrusted to him, certain moneys belonging to the regiment, did then and there take and embezzle the sum of $1,522 14, or thereabouts, being part of the moneys intrusted to him.

Specification 4.—In this, the said Col. William H. Farrar, at the City of New-York, on or about the 27th day of June, 1866, having in his possession and intrusted to him, certain moneys belonging to the Regiment, did then and there take and embezzle the sum of $1,014 76, or thereabouts, being part of the moneys intrusted to him.

Specification 5th.—In this; the said Col. William H. Farrar, at the City of New-York, on or about the 2d day of March, 1867, having in his possession and intrusted to him, certain moneys belonging to the Regiment, did then and there take and embezzle the sum of $1,014 76, or thereabouts, being part of the moneys intrusted to him.

Charge III.—Rendering and making a false statement and account of Regimental funds and moneys intrusted to him, knowing such statement and account to be false.

Specification.—In this; that on or about the 2d day of March, 1867, at the City of New-York, the said Col. Wm. H. Farrar made and rendered to Capt. Geo. G. Nolton, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, said Nolton being then and there the Treasurer of the Regimental Board of Officers of said Regiment, a statement and account of certain Regimental moneys received by him, Farrar, from the issue and sale of certain bonds of said Thirty-seventh Regiment, intrusted to him for such purpose, and of the disbursement of such moneys by him, the said Col. Wm. H. Farrar. That his said account of the disbursement of said moneys was false and fraudulent, and known to him, then and there so to be.

Charge IV.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1st.—In this; that he, the said Col. Wm. H. Farrar, was drunk, while present in uniform, at a public reception given by the officers and members of B Company, of said Thirty-seventh Regiment, in the presence of ladies, citizens and soldiers. This at the Armory of said Thirty-seventh Regiment, in the City of New-York, on or about the evening of the 19th day of October, 1866.

Specification 2.—In this; that he, said Col. Wm. H. Farrar, was drunk while present in uniform, at a public reception given by the officers and members of D Company, of said Thirty-seventh Regiment, in the presence of ladies, citizens and soldiers. This at the armory of Thirty-seventh Regiment, in the City of New-York, on or about the evening of the 20th day of March, 1867.

Specification 3.—In this; said Col. Wm. H. Farrar, at the City of New-York, on or about the 27th day of June, 1866, having in his possession and intrusted to him certain moneys belonging to the regiment, did then and there take, and embezzle the sum of $507 38, or thereabout.

Specification 4.—In this; the said Col. William H. Farrar, at the City of New-York, on or about the 27th day of June, 1866, having in his possession and intrusted to him certain moneys belonging to the regiment, did then and there take, convert to his own use, willfully misapply and embezzle the sum of $1,522 14, or thereabouts.

Specification 5.—In this, the said Col. William H. Farrar, on or about the 27th day of June, 1866, at the City of New-York, having in his possession and intrusted to him, certain moneys belonging to the regiment, did then and there take, convert to his own use, willfully misapply and embezzle the sum of $1,014 76, or thereabouts.

Charge V.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1.—In this: that he, said Col. William H. Farrar, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., caused and directed to be issued and promulgated, certain regimental orders, namely: Special Orders No. 8, Thirty-seventh Regiment, 1867, through one George Dudley Waring, assuming to act as Adjutant of the said Thirty-seventh Regiment; and then and there directed the said order to be written, issued and signed by Waring, as the Adjutant of said regiment; whereupon said order was written, issued and signed by Waring, acting and signing his name officially, as such Adjutant, with the knowledge and in the presence of said Col. William H. Farrar; that at the time the order was so issued, written and signed by Waring, he was not the Adjutant of the regiment, nor was he an officer of the regiment, which fact was then and there known to Col. Farrar.

All this on or about the 9th day of April, 1867.

Specification 2.—That he, said Col. William H. Farrar, Thirty-seventh Regiment, at a division drill of the said regiment, held pursuant to orders duly issued therefor, was present in uniform, accompanied by one George Dudley Waring, said Waring then and there, in the presence of Col. William H. Farrar, and with his assent and approval, assuming to act as the Adjutant of said regiment, and wearing a uniform as such Adjutant, when the said Waring was not Adjutant of said regiment, nor an officer thereof, which fact was then and there known to Col. Farrar.

All this on or about the 9th day of April, 1867.

To which charges and specifications the accused, Col. William H. Farrar, pleaded as follows:

Charge 1.—To the charge and specification—Not guilty.

Charge 2.—To the charge and specifications, To the jurisdiction of the Court.

Charge 3.—The charge and specification under it having been read in the presence of the Court and the accused, the Court announced that, having considered the question of jurisdiction raised by the Judge-Advocate, the Court was of the opinion that they had no jurisdiction of this charge, and therefore rule it, with its specifications, out.

Charge 4.—To the charge and specifications, Not Guilty.

Charge 5.—To the charge and specifications, Not Guilty.

Finding.—The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Col. William H. Farrar, as follows:

Charge 1.—Of the specification, Not Guilty. Of the charge, Not Guilty.

Charge 2.—Of the first specification—Guilty. Of the second specification—Guilty. Of the third specification—Guilty, except as to the words "Fifteen Hundred and Twenty-two dollars and fourteen cents," and in lieu thereof "Forty-seven dollars and sixty-one cents." Of the fourth specification—Not guilty. Of the fifth specification—Guilty, except as to the words "Ten Hundred and Fohrteen dollars and seventy-six cents," and in lieu thereof "Three Hundred and sixty dollars." Of the charge—Guilty, except as to the words "and public moneys,"

Charge 4.—Of the first specification—Not Guilty. Of the second specification—Not guilty. Of the third specification—Guilty. Of the fourth specification—Guilty, except as to the words "fifteen hundred and twenty-two dollars and fourteen cents," and in lieu thereof "forty-seven dollars and sixty-one cents." Of the fifth specification—Not guilty. Of the sixth specification—Guilty. Of the charge—Guilty.

Charge 5.—Of the first specification—Not guilty. Of the second specification—Not guilty. Of the charge—Not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said Col. William H. Farrar, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Third Brigade of Infantry, First Division, to be cashiered.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of Col. William H. Farrar, Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry, have been approved by Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler, and Col. Farrar is no longer an officer in the New-York State National Guard.

INSPECTIONS.

The First, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments were inspected during the week. The following are the official returns:

First Regiment—Present, 281; absent, 110. Total, 391.

Thirty-seventh Regiment—Present, 347; absent, 136. Total, 483.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Present—356; absent, 215. Total, 571.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The full dress and the fatigue uniforms of this regiment, as worn before the war, having been recently approved by a vote of the members, the same will hereafter be the recognized uniform of this regiment. A complete Bill of Dress will be published and distributed at an early day, and all members should be uniformed in compliance therewith at the earliest possible moment. It is expected that the regiment will parade in the new fatigue uniform at the first wing drill in 1868, and in the full dress uniform at the Spring parade in 1868. The uniform of the regiment, as adopted, is as follows:

Full Uniform—Full dress grey coat, same as worn from 1824 to 1860; gray pants as now worn altered to the style worn from 1824 to 1860; white cross belts and body belts, same as worn before the war; white epaulettes and white gloves, as worn before the war; hat, as now worn, with white pompon instead of plume; write pantaloons to be worn in the Summer months.

Fatigue Uniform—Gray jacket, as now worn, altered to style as worn before the war; gray pants, same as full uniform pants; gray cap, as now worn; belt, black, as now worn; overcoat, knapsack and haversack, as now worn.

The field and line officers of this regiment will meet for instruction on Saturday, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M. The resignations of Capt. Peter Palmer and Lieut. James Ray have been accepted, and they are honorably discharged. Capt. C. H. Meday, having been elected and commissioned as major, vice Young resigned, (rank May 28, 1867,) will be obeyed accordingly.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This command will parade as follows, in full fatigue, (white gloves,) for the purpose of escorting the Boston Fusileers, on their arrival in and departure from the City: The Right wing on Tuesday, the 22d inst.; line will form on Bond-street, right resting on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Field and Staff will report to the Commandant, (dismounted,) and Band, Non-Commissioned Staff and First Sergeants, to the Adjutant, 15 minutes before formation. The Left Wing on Thursday, the 24th inst.; line will form on Bond-street, right resting on Broadway, at 2 P. M.; Field and Staff will report to the Commandant, (dismounted,) and Drum Corps, Non-Commissioned Staff, and First Sergeants, to the Adjutant, 15 minutes before formation.

Ex-Quartermaster George W. Rosevelt has offered to present to his old regiment a gold medal, to be held by the company recruiting the largest number from inspection to inspection, and to be worn by the member of that company who has recruited the most. Major Bell trusts that the competition will commence at once, and he who wins it deserve it, that the interest by ex-comrades in the "Old Guard" may be encouraged.

Discharged—Corp. John P. Van Winkle, F Company, expiration term of service; Corp. William M. Onderdonk, C Company, expiration term of service.

Resignation—First Lieut. John H. Hagadorn.

Election—Second Lieut. John D. Sypher; Second Lieut. Thomas Girvan, Jr.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Col. Carr, of the Eighth Regiment, and Col. Mason, of the Sixth Regiment, arrived home from Europe during the week, and were tendered the honor of an escort from the steamer by their respective commands.

The annual review and inspection of the Fifth Regiment will take place on the 22d inst.

Gen. Burger has ordered a Court Martial to assemble at the armory of the Fifth Regiment, No. 160 Hester-street, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the 4th day of November, 1867, for the trial of Capts. Nicholas Muller, John Schreiner and Caspar Schmider, of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major Wm. Seebach, Fifth Regiment; Capt. E. Taylor, Eighty-fourth Regiment; Capt. Charles H. Rahe, Ninety-sixth Regiment; Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. J. Joachimson, Brigade Judge Advocate, is appointed Judge Advocate, and J. P. Joachimson Special Judge Advocate.

The moonlight parade of the battalion of companies from the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh Regiments on Monday evening last was a splendid success.

The annual review and inspection of the Ninety-sixth Regiment will take place on the 25th inst., at Tompkins-square. The members, fully uniformed and equipped, with white gloves, and overcoats rolled and carried across the left shoulder, with the ends fastened together on the right side, will assemble at the regimental armory at 8 o'clock A. M. Officers will appear with hats and epaulettes. Field and staff mounted. The line will be formed on Bond-street at 9 A. M.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment will be inspected at Tompkins-square, on the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The several companies will assemble in full marching order, at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock A. M. on that day. Regimental line will be formed on Houston-street, in front of the armory, promptly at 9 o'clock. Field and staff mounted.

Gov. Fenton has returned the resignation of Col. Le Grand Benedict as Adjutant-General on Major-Gen. Carr's staff, tendered several days ago, with the indorsement that the services of so competent an officer cannot be dispensed with. The compliment is a deserved one.

At an election held recently in Company G, Twenty-first Regiment, caused by the death of Capt. Muller, the following changes were made: First Lieut. Geo. Schluder was elected Captain; Second Lieut. Geo. Sievers, First Lieutenant; Henry Hupe, Second Lieutenant.

The First Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry intend having a grand reunion at Hartford on the 24th inst., the day when Gen. Sheridan will be received by the citizens, when the boys hope to have a grand time. The surviving members of Companies C and D, of the Second New-York Harris Light Cavalry are earnestly requested to participate, as these companies formed the first squadron of cavalry leaving the State of Connecticut for the war. This affair will no doubt be an interesting one.

The annual inspection of the *First Regiment Artillery* will take place on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tompkins-square.

TEMPERANCE.

Kings County Central Temperance Association—Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Beecher, Gallaher and Others—The Annual Report.

The anniversary meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Academy of Music. The house was filled in every part by a large and highly respectable assemblage. The galleries were decorated with small flags and shields. Over the stage was festooned the national flag, gathered up by a portrait of Washington in the centre. A large number of the prominent citizens of the country occupied seats on the stage.

The meeting was called to order by a short address of the President of the Association, Dr. Bunnett, who stated what was to follow, and closed by introducing the Tremaine Brothers, who sang one of their popular temperance songs.

They were followed by Rev. T. L. Cuyler in an address, who spoke for half an hour.

On the gentleman leaving the stand, Dr. Bennett stepped forward and asked, on behalf of the above Association, for subscriptions in aid of the temperance cause.

While this subscription was being taken, the Tremaine Brothers sang the *well-known* song, "Father, Come Home."

When this part of the business was concluded, a letter from Hon. Wm. E. Dodge was read, announcing his regret that he was not able to be present.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was then announced, and in opening his address, he said that he believed "in every man acting in accordance with his own conscience and judgment; therefore, if a man makes up his mind that he can or should take a little wine, he had a perfect right to do so, and he (the speaker) should not interfere with him, but he would say that he was very sorry that he had reached such a conclusion. In this respect he believed he was not quite a temperance man; but while being zealous and urgent in their advocacy of the arguments of the temperance cause, they had a perfect right to say or do as they pleased to do, so long as they did not attempt to rule over the mind and judgment of their fellow-men." He then launched off into an analyzation of the Governments of the world, and deduced therefrom that all governments were ruled after by the lower passions, avarice, and ambition of men, and in striving to put the community in a strong, healthy, and noble condition of mind, so as to have the country govern in the true manner, the root of all evil—the bottle—must be attacked first. He said that liquor men had a perfect right to get control of the Government if they could; so has the anti-liquor men; but if they did they must make up their minds that they would be fought by the anti-liquor men so long as they had a spec of fight left in them. He said that the American people had formed this country in the beginning, and while we are glad to have the foreigners come to the country, when they do come they must obey and abide by the laws of the country. The Americans say that they shall have an American Sunday, and they will have it. They may drink, they may dance and fiddle in their own houses, and no one shall say they shan't; but they can't go into the streets and parks and thoroughfares, and drink and fiddle and dance. The State says they shan't, and if they come to this country they must abide by it.

He closed by saying that people should vote with the higher party; and where a principle of morality was involved, there should the people cast their ballot, and not with party principles.

At the conclusion of the eloquent gentleman's remarks the Tremaine brothers again favored the audience with fine music.

Rev. H. M. Gallaher, in a very humorous strain, remarked that he found that in common with all of his countrymen, he was placed in the little end of the horn. It is said that much of the agitation of the temperance subject is caused by the attempt of the foreigners coming to this country to bring with them the customs of the mother country. He believed it was true. When Lafayette came to Boston he was riding through the streets with the Mayor—when a great man comes to this City he rides with the Mayor, and we pay for it. He looked earnestly at the number of well dressed men who thronged the streets. At last he turned to the Mayor and said: "Mr. Mayor, where are your peasants?" The Mayor answered by saying, "My Lord, we have none in this country." The speaker said that was so. "Peasants of other countries came to this country and immediately the chains of poverty were struck off their hands and they were elevated, and it was great ingratitude that in repay they should endeavor to bring with them their own customs.

Rev. Mason Gallagher, and Hon. Mr. Hemmon, of Oneida County, closed the proceedings by short addresses.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

was read by the President as follows:

The Kings County Central Temperance Association was organized a little over one year ago, and is composed of five delegates from all temperance organizations in the county choosing to represent themselves. It was brought into existence by the determined opposition of the liquor-dealers to the enforcement of the Excise Law, especially that portion which prohibits the sale of liquors on the Sabbath. The officers represent different denominations, and all varieties of temperance organizations. Thirty-four societies are now represented, and as our objects become known and our mode of operations better understood, others are uniting with us for the advancement of the common cause. "Sons of Temperance," "Father Mathew Societies," "Church Temperance Organizations," "Templars of Honor and Temperance," "Good Templars," and "Good Samaritans," and other societies, are all working harmoniously together to resist the increasing demand of the rum interests. Our objects are:

1. To bring into closer sympathy and union all the different organizations, forming a common bond and common channel through which the influence of all should be felt in the great work of the temperance reform. This society is the recognized representative of all organizations, leaving each and all free to labor in its own favorite method.

2. To sustain the constituted authorities in all honest efforts to enforce the laws against the great crime of our land, and protect and defend the Sabbath against the steady encroachments of those who would make this day of rest one of riot and debauchery.

3. To cultivate and foster a sound public opinion, and educate that opinion up to a higher standard, and a proper appreciation of the necessity and importance of temperance work and effort.

4. To hold public meetings for the masses, present the pledge for the individual, and circulate a sound temperance literature throughout the community.

WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

The Association has held about fifty open-air public meetings on Fort Greene and in City Park, circulated over 100,000 tracts and documents, obtained a large number of signatures to the pledge; presented memorials to the Legislature, Commissioners of Excise, and Constitutional Convention; cultivated a spirit of harmony among the earnest workers of the cause in the county, and in many other ways labored to educate a public opinion or sentiment in the right direction.

We would not weaken or separate any, but strengthen and sustain all organizations and efforts to suppress intemperance.

We desire to bring the representative elements of the various temperance societies in the county together for fraternal intercourse and interchange of views, and for united action in the future.

OUR NEEDS.

The first and most pressing need is for liberal funds to perfect and carry out effective plans for present and future operations.

We desire to hold Sabbath afternoon and weekly evening public meetings, print and circulate documents, establish a temperance depository, where a sound literature can be obtained, and secure a convenient place for head-quarters, reading-room, &c., where all the friends of the cause can find a temperance home with a temperance gospel. For all these objects we need to employ an agent; it is almost impossible to carry forward our operations without one.

The liquor interest is well organized, thoroughly disciplined, and ready for immediate action. Its treasury always full, and constantly replenished. Not content with the open sale for six days of the week, it now demands the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, wherein to ply its work of contamination and ruin, and disturb the peace and quietness of the community.

It has influence, position and money. We simply ask that we may be liberally sustained in the work which we have undertaken. This work has but just commenced. It is a life work, and must be prosecuted with persistency and devotion. We ask, and feel we have the right to receive, not only the sympathy and support of the Christian patriot and the philanthropist, but that each and all will give us that material aid without which our efforts must be greatly crippled, if not entirely frustrated.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

Henry Chadwick was arrested yesterday on a complaint made by Frederick Moulir, of No. 124 Greene-street, who accused him of having defrauded him out of $24. On the 28th ult. Chadwick called on him, representing himself as connected with the Firemen's Insurance Company, and asked if Moulir wished to be insured. As the complainant declined the accused went away, and returned a few days after with a paper purporting to be an insurance policy, and demanded $24, which was paid. As the supposed policy proved to be worthless, the accused was arrested, and, on being arraigned before the magistrate, was held for trial.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.

Anthony Buckley, of No. 394 Rivington-street, met John W. Bird and John Banecooper, in West-street, near Cortlandt, early yesterday morning, and was persuaded to go with them to the Battery. While they were seated on a bench conversing one of the men caught Buckley by the throat and threw him on the ground when the other rifled his pockets of a small sum of money and a silver watch. Officer Dougherty, of the First Precinct, heard the cry for help given by Buckley, and succeeded in arresting both of the robbers. When arraigned before the Court they were committed for trial. The money and watch were found on the ground, near the scene of the robbery.

AN OUTRAGE.

During Friday night, John Gimbey, 42 years of age and a native of Germany, induced Nellie Calkins, from the Working Women's Home in Elizabeth-street, into a disreputable house near by, where he committed an indecent assault and outrage. He was yesterday arrested by Officer Combs, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and subsequently arraigned before the sitting magistrate, when he was remanded for examination, the complainant being so severely injured as to be unable to appear in Court.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A COOK.

John Williams, a colored man, lately employed as cook on the schooner *Hud and Frank* was arraigned, charged by the mate, William D. Scott, with the theft of a silver watch and some clothing. Williams had abandoned his employment on the schooner some days previously, and another colored man had been employed, and on yesterday Williams visited the schooner, and he and the new cook left together. After their departure, the property was missed from the cabin of the schooner, and Williams, who resides at No. 45 Baxter-street, was arrested. He was committed for trial.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, Justice.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

Babette Herzog, a married woman living at No. 1,146 Second-avenue, made a complaint stating that on the evening of the 16th inst., between 6 and 7 o'clock, Joseph Morris, a dry goods merchant, 35 years of age, residing at No. 69 Division-street, called at the above number, and informed her husband that the Police were in search of him, and he had better leave home and hide from them. Acting upon this advice, Mr. Herzog did leave, and after his departure, the complaint states that Morris, by the use of violence, outraged the person of the wife. The prisoner denied his guilt, characterizing the charge as the result of malice, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear for examination, when he alleges he can clearly establish his innocence.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MARSHALING OF CLAIMS—MORTGAGEE IN POSSESSION—SEAMEN'S WAGES—JURISDICTION.

John P. Murray et al. vs. The Ship Sailor Prince; William Patrick vs. The Proceeds of the Ship Sailor Prince.—In the first of these cases the Court, a short time since, decided that the libelant Patrick, who was the purchaser of the interest of an alleged mortgagee of the ship, but whose interest was claimed by a third party, was not entitled to an order directing the claims of the libelants, who were seamen, to be satisfied out of the freight money in preference to the fund arising out of the sale of the ship.

The libelant, Patrick, then made application to amend his libel, and then to renew the application previously made in the second case. The amendment which he desired to make was to allege that the mortgagee, whose interest Patrick claimed to have bought under the sale in the suit in the State Court, in which that interest was attached, had prior to the issuing of the attachment assumed the possession, management and control of the vessel, and had paid the wages of the seamen employed on her, and that Patrick, by reason of these facts, became the owner of the vessel and entitled to her proceeds.

Held by the Court—That the amendment may be allowed, and will be considered as made.

That the taking possession of the vessel by the mortgagee does not vary the question so far as the controversy is concerned of which the Court is asked to take cognizance. Although the mortgagee did take possession, and although as between him and the mortgagor that act may, in connection with the non-payment of the mortgages when due and their consequent forfeiture, have been sufficient to divest the mortgagor of what title he had and vest it in the mortgagee, yet if, at the time of so taking possession, the mortgagee did not own the mortgages, but had previously passed away all interest in them to the other claimants, Smith, Simpson & Co., such taking possession amounted to nothing so far as the mortgagee was concerned, or else is enured to the benefit of the real owner of the mortgages. The right of the mortgagee to take possession in his own right being contested here by Smith, Simpson & Co., the contest here is still one between Patrick, claiming that the interest in the mortgages remained in the mortgagee when he took possession, and Smith, Simpson & Co., who claim that the interest did not remain in the mortgagee, but had been transferred to them. The contest therefore remains what it was before, merely a contest as to the ownership of the mortgages.

That the libel when amended cannot, therefore, be allowed to be interposed to control the payment of the seamen's claims, for the reasons given on the former motion.

For Patrick, Mr. Lord; for Murray, Mr. W. G. Choate; for Smith, Simpson & Co., Mr. Southmayd.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

JURISDICTION—FOREIGN ADMINISTRATORS—PLEA IN BAR.

John W. Caldwell vs. Andrew J. Harding et al. Administrators of the Estate of John Payne deceased.—This was a suit by the plaintiff, a citizen of New-York, to recover moneys due him from the estate of Payne, the defendants and Payne at his death being residents of Massachusetts. By an agreed statement of facts it was admitted that the defendants were duly appointed administrators by a Court of Probate in Massachusetts, and had never taken out letters of administration in New-York. It was further agreed that those facts were "to be taken as if duly pleaded, except so far as they ought to have been pleaded in abatement." The case was tried by the Court.

Held by the Court—That no action can be maintained against executors or administrators founded upon debts due from the estate of the deceased, unless they have been duly qualified by the probate tribunals in the State or county where the writ is brought. (Vaughan *vs.* Northrup, 15 Pet. R. 6; Story Confl. Laws, section 513; Williams *vs.* Storrs, 6 John. Chan., 353; Kerr *vs.* Moore, 9 Wheat., 565; Peale *vs.* Phipps, 14 How., 368.)

That a plea in abatement must give the plaintiff a better writ.

That here a plea in abatement could not do so. It could not point out any form in which the plaintiff could sue the defendants as administrators appointed by the laws of another State.

That the facts are a complete answer to any suit founded upon this cause of action against the defendants in the character in which they are sued and are therefore a bar to the suit.

Judgment for the defendants but without costs.

JURISDICTION—CITIZENS OF DIFFERENT STATES.

John J. Kelley by Lorenzo Nickerson vs the same.—This was a similar case, but the plaintiff in his declaration alleged that he was a citizen of Georgia, the defendants being citizens of Massachusetts.

Held by the Court—That the Court has no jurisdiction over controversies between parties who are plaintiffs as well as defendants, are citizens of States other than that in which the suit is brought; and the fact that no plea to the jurisdiction was interposed, does not help the case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DISCHARGE FROM STATE COURT ARREST.

In the matter of Henry Jacoby.—In this case an order had been made to show cause why the bankrupt should not be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of New-York City, by whom he was held in arrest under warrant issuing out of the Supreme Court of the State and the Court of Common Pleas. The action in the Common Pleas was on a promissory note, and the arrest was based on affidavit showing that the bankrupt had disposed of his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

The actions in the Supreme Court were one for goods sold and delivered, and one for wrongfully taking property of the plaintiff. The Judge ordered that the bankrupt be discharged from arrest; that the proceedings in the suit in the Court of Common Pleas and in the Supreme Court for goods sold and delivered be stayed, to await the determination of this Court in Bankruptcy; and that a reference be had to take evidence as to whether the other actions were founded upon debts or claims created by the fraud or embezzlement of the said bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary capacity, and to report to the Court thereon.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE—APPLICATION TO BOND.

The United States vs. Distillery No. 10, Abattoir-place.

Eight other cases.—This was an application to bond property seized for forfeiture, under the Internal Revenue Law. It was based upon the resolution passed recently by the Metropolitan Revenue Board, recommending that the owners of the property seized in these cases be permitted to bond. The owners of the property are members of the Distillers' Association, recently formed in this City. It was based also upon a consent signed by the District-Attorney, stating that the bonding was consented to on the request of the Board in the above resolution.

Judge Blatchford declined to make the order allowing the property to be bonded, unless facts were shown making out a case which would warrant the bonding, or unless the District-Attorney gave an absolute consent, which he declined so do.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 18.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

THE RIGHT OF RAILROAD COMPANIES TO KEEP AGENTS IN CASTLE GARDEN EMIGRANT DEPOT.

The People ex rel. The Erie Railroad Company vs. The Commissioners of Emigration. The Same ex rel. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Same.—This litigation was commenced for the purpose of obtaining a peremptory *mandamus* compelling the Commissioners of Emigration to admit into the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot the agent of the Erie Railway Company, Mr. C. H. Van Ness, and the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. John McDonald. To enable our readers the better to understand the merits of the controversy, we give below the substance of the material portion of the petition of the two railroad companies, on which the application is based, and also portions of the recent correspondence which has been carried on between the Presidents of the two roads interested and the Commissioners of Emigration:

The petition, after reciting the act of incorporation of the railroad companies, and the Act creating the Commissioners of Emigration as State officers, goes on to recite that the latter are by the said act directed to designate some place in the City of New-York for the landing of emigrant passengers and their baggage, and are empowered to purchase, lease, construct and occupy such wharves, piers and other accommodations in the City of New-York as may be necessary; that respondents are also to provide for the maintenance of such passengers for whom commutation money shall have been paid, as would otherwise become a charge upon any city, town or county of this State, and to apply, in their discretion, any part of said commutation money to aid in removing any of said persons from any part of this State to another part of this or any other State, &c.

That in pursuance of the power in them vested the respondents designated the pier opposite to and adjoining Castle Garden for the landing of emigrant passengers; that except the powers above-mentioned the respondents have none in regard to emigrant passengers, and are not authorized by law to take charge of emigrants and their baggage except as stated above. The petition then recites that for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of emigrants, and for their benefit, the petitioners entered into an agreement with respondents, which agreement is now in full force, whereby the petitioners agreed to transport emigrants over their road at the current rate of charges; that the petitioners for that purpose hired of respondents an office in Castle Garden for the purpose of enabling them to transact their necessary business therein. That for many years last past they have occupied an office in that building; that petitioners (the Erie Railway Company) designated as their agent one Cornelius H. Van Ness, who entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1866; that petitioners have expended large sums of money in fitting up the agency office in Castle Garden; that they have established numerous agencies in Europe for the sale of emigrant tickets, relying on the agreement with respondents aforesaid. That over 15,000 emigrants who have purchased such tickets have arrived at Castle Garden within the past year, and that it is of the greatest importance for their protection and welfare that petitioners have immediate and free access to them upon their arrival in this City. That, about the 10th of July last, petitioners did at the request of respondents effect insurance on the baggage of passengers then or thereafter to arrive at Castle Garden. That on the 27th of September last respondents, in violation of their agreement, forcibly excluded petitioners and their agent from Castle Garden and still refuse to permit him or them to enter; that by such exclusion and by other means respondents have endeavored to divert the entire Western emigrant travel to the New-York Central Railroad; that the last-named Company is selling tickets to emigrants and they occupy certain portions of Castle Garden by their agencies, and that respondents refuse to assign any cause whatever for their action in the premises.

The petition concludes with a prayer for a peremptory *mandamus*, directed to the Commissioners of Emigration, directing them to permit Cornelius H. Van Ness, their agent, to enter Castle Garden, for the purpose of transacting the business of the petitioners in pursuance of the aforesaid agreement.

Annexed to the petition is the following correspondence and resolutions:

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, Emigrant Landing Depot, Castle Garden, Aug. 28, 1867.

Robert H Berdell, Esq., President of the New-York and Erie Railway Company:

Sir: Herewith I beg leave to transmit you a copy of preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, held yesterday.

Very respectfully,
BERNARD CASSERLY.
Secretary and General Agent.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration for the regulation of the railroad matter in Castle Garden, held on Tuesday, the 27th inst., Messrs. Loutrel, Beresnger and O'Gorman being present, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the duty of this Commission to protect the emigrants arriving at this port, and in the exercise of the powers conferred, they have admitted to the emigrant landing depot the agents of the several trunk lines of railroad with a view of having the emigrants provided with safe and speedy transportation for themselves and luggage; and,

Whereas, The said railroad agents representing the New-York and Erie Railway and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies have acted in opposition to the wishes and request of this Commission and against the interest of the emigrants; therefore,

Resolved, That the Presidents of the New-York and Erie Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad be and they are hereby respectfully requested to withdraw the agents at present representing said companies and appoint others in their place.

On the 31st of August, 1867, President Berdell addressed the following to the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the preamble and resolutions adopted by a committee of your Board on the 27th instant, requesting the withdrawal of our present Emigrant Agents from the Castle Garden Agency, and the appointment of others in their place; and in reply beg to say, that I will promptly and thoroughly investigate any specific charges you may have to make against our agents; but that I cannot consistently remove them until it shall appear that they have violated their instructions or failed to properly attend to the duties of their agency. That the agents of this Company should second every effort of yours to protect the emigrants arriving at this port, I fully appreciate, and if you will take the trouble to call my attention to anything which may occur in opposition to your wish, I will do everything consistent with the interests of this Company to secure the fullest coöperation.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT BERDELL, President.

In reply to the above letter, the Commissioners, on the 9th of September, transmitted to the President of the Erie Railway Company the following extract from proceedings at a regular meeting:

"A communication having been received from the President of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies in answer to a request made by the Commissioners of Emigration for the substitution of other persons to act as agents of these Companies in Castle Garden in place of C. H. Van Ness and John McDonald, who are not acceptable to the Commissioners of Emigration, and which letters request that specific charges may be made against the parties named: it was on motion unanimously resolved that while the Commissioners of Emigration disclaim all right and desire to interfere with the appointments or business of any railroad company where the welfare and protection of emigrants are not affected by such appointments or control, yet they regard it as their right and duty to decide upon the fitness and qualifications of all persons admitted by them upon their own premises to transact business or deal with emigrants under their legal protection and care, and they therefore respectfully repeat their request expressed in their resolutions of the 27th ult., assuring the said Presidents of the Erie Railway and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies that such resolutions were the result of their deliberate conviction that the continuance of said agents in Castle Garden was not for the interest of the emigrants."

President Berdell, in reply to this, wrote:

"I beg to say that until an opportunity is given to be heard in answer to any specific charges you may have to make against our agent, and it shall appear he has failed in his duty to the emigrants or to this Company, I am unwilling to make the change you desire."

The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company expresses his regret that the Commissioners of Emigration are unwilling to specify the reasons why they wished to have the Company's agent, Mr. McDonald, removed, and, until they do so specify, he is unwilling to make the change required by them.

On the 27th of September the Board unanimously passed a resolution excluding the two agents named, since which time it is understood that neither of the Companies have had any agents in Castle Garden to represent them.

The *mandamus* granted by Judge Barnard required the respondents to show cause to-day why the order should not be made peremptory. Counsel for respondents not being in readiness to proceed with the argument on the merits, it has been postponed to Tuesday next. Meantime, Mr. B. C. Thayer and Mr. Horace Andrews, counsel for the railroad companies, have obtained an order to show cause, on the last-mentioned day, why an attachment should not issue against the Commissioners of Emigration, to punish them as for a contempt, in not having obeyed the order of the Court, and allowed the agents Van Ness and McDonald to enter upon their duties inside of Castle Garden. The respondents say they have a good defence on the merits, and that, on the argument, they will show that these agents are not the persons to be allowed longer to conduct the business of the company in the emigrant depot.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 19.

Before Judge Sutherland.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In the Matter of the Application of Michael P. Maguire to be Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—In this case the prisoner was arrested on the charge of petit larceny, taken to a Police Court, where he elected to give bail and stand his trial in the Court of General Sessions. Upon his giving the required security for his appearance at the latter Court he was set at liberty. A few days after he was waited on by an officer with a notice requiring him to appear on the 12th inst., at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justice Dowling, prepared for trial. He went to Court, stated that he was not ready, that he had employed counsel to defend him in the General Sessions, where he had elected to be tried, but that his counsel was absent, not expecting it would come on in that Court, or at that time. Hence the prisoner objected to the case going on. The Court of Special Sessions overruled the objection, Maguire was tried, convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His counsel now apply to this Court for his discharge on the ground that the Special Sessions had no jurisdiction of the person of the prisoner after he had been arraigned in the Police Court, where he elected to be tried in the General Sessions before a jury, and thereupon gave bail for his appearance there whenever he should be notified to do so. The right of trial by jury is, said counsel, inviolable in this State and country. A person charged with crime cannot be deprived of it by the act of any Court or officer. The prisoner himself, when charged with some of the minor offences, may waive a jury trial after he has been informed as to what his rights are, but this must be his voluntary and explicit act. In this case Maguire chose to be tried by a jury, and inasmuch as there is in the statute reorganizing the Court of Special Sessions no provision whatever for trials by jury, that Court had no jurisdiction of the prisoner.

Judge Sutherland desired to know what reason was assigned by the counsel for the people for trying the prisoner in the Special Sessions after he had given bail for his appearance in the Court of General Sessions.

Counsel replied that there was no reason except that in cases of persons charged with minor offences it had sometimes been customary to send them to the Special Sessions. They could be tried there more promptly than if the formality of an indictment had to be gone through with. Besides, if all these petty offenders must necessarily be tried in the General Sessions, the calendar of that Court would become too much burdened.

The Court finally decided to take the papers and render a decision on Monday next.

Mr. Spencer for the prisoner; Assistant District-Attorney Blunt for the people.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following named deceased persons were admitted to Probate during the past week: Susan B. Nash, G. Walter Juvesson, Henry W. Hicks, Francis H. Trina, John F. Ramsey, Lonzo M. Keeler, Elizabeth Ann McCarty, Rev. John M. Krebs.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were issued upon the following estates: Teresa Lyons, Fanny Ryan, Edward C. McConnell, David Russell, John S. Reed, Margaret Coyle, Agnes Walker, Mary A. Rose, Miles Bradley, William Clay, Ellen Crossu, Hannah Doran, James Murray, Elizabeth Moore, Conrad Schoenlim, William J. Earle, James Johnson, Nathan Parker, John Brophy, Ernst Huebner, Mary M. Driscoll, Peter G. Lacour, James J. V. Christopher.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to the following minors: Thomas J. Hinch, guardian Ann and Hugh O'Neil; Patrick M. Neice, guardian James Coyle; Louis Bierbrouer, guardian Frederick L. Prensh; Thomas Smith, guardian Mary Smith; Isaac H. Ford, guardian James and Elizabeth Moore; Elizabeth Schoenlim, guardian Mary, Frederick and Elizabeth Schoenlim; Margaret Clark, guardian William J. Clark; Wenzel Seisney, guardian Ann, Charles, Edward, Kate, Mary and John Seisney.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar, for the past five or six court days, at Special Sessions, has been comparatively light, and that of yesterday was no exception. The entire number of charges on the calendar was 31. Of these, 14 were for petty larceny, 16 for assault and battery, and 1 for pocket picking. Of these charges, but few were grave in character.

Walter Powers, a physician in peculiar practice, was charged by a married lady named Eliza Garbett with an assault. Mrs. Garbett stated that she was ill and was advised to go to Dr. Powers, who could cure her. She called upon the physician and explained her trouble; she also told him that she was a poor man's wife and unable to pay much, and wished to know what his charge would be for making her sound again. Powers said that some ladies gave him $50, some $30, but that as she was poor he would give her what would cure her for $5. He also promised that should his medicine fail he would return the money. This latter, however, Mrs. Garbett objected to; she said if she were not cured she would only ask half the money back. On this understanding she paid the $5 and received a bottle and some pills. She used these for a fortnight, the time named as required to perfect a cure, but at the end of it found herself no better. She returned to the Doctor's, and asked him to return her half of the $5, according to agreement. This the Doctor, as she swore, refused, offering her another dose, which she refused; he then ordered her out, she said, and called her nasty names; she refused to go without the money; the servant maid was called, and by a united physical demonstration, Mrs. Garbett was laid upon the street.

Witnesses for the Doctor swore to a different state of affairs; that the lady was noisy, (creditable enough, judging from her vocability upon the stand;) that she was abusive; that she broke the bottle offered her by the Doctor; that she screamed, to the annoyance of all the people in that block; that she tore out Sarah Walsh's hair, who came to pacify her; and that, to cap the climax, she laid violent hands upon the learned Æsculapius himself, and rent his coat. Sarah Walsh exhibited her head in proof, and the Doctor his coat. The prisoner was discharged.

COAT STEALERS.

John Monogue, a tailor, was found guilty of pawning three unfinished sack coats, given to him to complete, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

John King was charged with stealing a coat in Lexington-avenue. He saw some coats, belonging to laborers at work on the avenue, hanging upon railings near by and employed a boy, giving him twenty-five cents, to bring one of them to him, saying that it was his. The prisoner tried this trick a year ago, with like indifferent success. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

LARCENY BY WHOLESALE.

John Smith plead guilty of stealing a quantity of coat trimmings, valued at $25, the property of Harris Brown, No. 314 Grand-street. This was one of about fifty complaints against the prisoner. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of $50. Why not send a fellow of this description to General Sessions for trial, where he could receive punishment commensurate with his wholesale criminality?

Charles James was found guilty of stealing several boxes of cigars, the property of Jose Ma Bastiamber, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills of the following deceased parties have been proven during the past week:

Francis St. John Gibbs and Joseph A. Goulding, of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons: Robinson P. Underwood, Theo. F. Giles, Wm. W. Huse, Wm. T. Ruck, William Johnson, John M. L. Strieuwinger, John Ferrall, Patrick Coughlan, Henrietta Jaeger, Frederick Sullmulies and Patrick McGiveney, all of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Menirup vs. Winkler.—The jury gave a verdict in this case, already reported, for the plaintiff, on the ground that defendant delayed an unreasonable length of time in giving notice to the plaintiff of his intention to return the brandy.

E. L. Sanderson, for plaintiff; P. W. Ostrander, for defendant.

Brennan vs. McSeely.—Plaintiff sues for eight month's rent of stable occupied by defendant's horse. Defendant admitted the claim but set up a counter-claim in which certain distillers are interested, Brennan being one of them. The Court held that the two transactions had no connection, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Smith and Woodward; for defendant, W. C. DeWitt.

Bedell vs. Thorne—Mott Bedell leased a house in Willow-street to H. Thorne for $500 per annum; Thorne sub-leased it for $1,000. To this Bedell objected, and as Thorne persisted, the interference of the Police was invoked to keep the peace. Bedell then sued for damages, claiming the $1,000 in full. The Court could not allow the $1,000 as a basis for damages, and, rather than prejudice his case, the plaintiff caused the withdrawal of a juror, so that, as the case could not go on, it had to go off.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.				
Germania	Oct.	2	Southamp'n	New-York.
Atlantic	Oct.	5	Bremen	New-York.
Union	Oct.	5	Bremen	New-York.
Borussia	Oct.	5	Hamburg	New-York.
Aleppo	Oct.	8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Oct.	9	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Oct.	9	Glasgow	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Oct.	10	Havre	New-York.
Allemannia	Oct.	12	Hamburg	New-York.
Atalanta	Oct.	12	London	New-York.
Malta	Oct.	12	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Oct.	12	Bremen	New-York.
China	Oct.	13	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Paris	Oct.	16	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.				
Cuba	Oct.	23	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	Oct.	23	New-York	Antwerp.
New-York	Oct.	24	New-York	Bremen.
Pennsylvania	Oct.	26	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Oct.	26	New-York	London.
Fulton	Oct.	26	New-York	Havre.
Atlantic	Oct.	26	New-York	Bremen.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, RIO JANEIRO, ETC.				
Rising Star	Oct.	21	New-York	Aspinwall
North America	Oct.	22	New-York	Rio Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for the North Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post-office on Monday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Oct. 19.—*In steamship Pereire for Brest and Havre*—W. R. H. Martin, R. W. Martin, New-York; Mrs. John T. Martin, Miss Mary O. Martin, Brooklyn; John G. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, three children and servant, New-York; Major Wm. S. Beebe, U. S. A., Philadelphia, Penn.; T. C. Winthrop, Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. Winthrop, three children and maid servant, New-York; Mrs. James H. Clement, Boston, Mass.; John A. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, child and maid servant, Mrs. J. Bond; New-York; C. Brennewald, Consul of Switzerland at Japan; Mrs. O. William Bird, three children and maid servant, New-York; Baroness Wetterstedt and maid servant, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. Marsh, Miss Mary Marsh, Miss Maggie Marsh, New-York; Charles H. Fitzgerald, Baltimore, Ind.; A. Van Sinderen, Mrs. Van Sinderen, two children and maid servant, New-York; Theodore Brooks, Mrs. Brooks, two children, Miss Adams and two servants, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. J. M. Bruce, Jr., Miss Lottie Bruce and maid servant, New-York; Baron Ode Mesnil, Brussels, Belgium; Charles Rubens, Mrs. Rubens, Miss Rubens, New-York; Howard Richmond, F. E. Richmond, Mrs. Anna Richmond, Miss Caroline Richmond, Miss Alice Richmond, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. W. J. Todd, Miss M. B. Martin and maid-servant, New-York; Mr. H. W. Foote, Mrs. S. E. Foote, Hamilton Cole, New-Haven, Conn.; Miss E. B. Daly, New-York; G. Frank, A. Frank, Cologne, Prussia; Miss E. Harbeck, New-York; R. J. Gatling, Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert S. Livingston, New-York; Miss A. Harris, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Y. J. Escosura, child and maid-servant, Madrid, Spain; J. Picard, Mrs. J. Picard, two children and maid servant, New-York; Rev. Mr. A. Woodbury, Mrs. Woodbury, Miss Maud Dunnell, Providence, R. I.; Miss Virginia C. Sampson, New-York; C. N. Swift, New-Bedford; C. A. Longstreet, New-York; Maurice Jowedain, Paris, France; Gen. D. M. Frost, Graham Frost, New-York; H. Muhlenbusch, Mazatlan; J. E. Tucker, New-York; J. E. Swan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Livington, New-York; Albert Leduc, Paris, France; F. Wood, Mrs. Wood, New-York; C. Martin, Boston, Mass.; Emile Dose, Havre; J. F. Loubat, Mrs. A. Loubat and maid-servant, New-York; F. H. Smith, Boston; Isaac C. Ogden, Mrs. Ogden, Isaac C. Ogden, Jr.; Miss Meigs, New-York; Miss Murray, Baltimore; Mrs. E. L. Waterman and maid-servant, New-York; C. E. Dubois, Hoboken, N. J.; Miss C. Breguet, J. D. Howell, New-York; Emile Varet, Paris; George S. Patridge, New-York; J. Foster Ober, Boston, Mass.; Louis H. Austin, New-York; Albert Kranthahn, Milwaukee; Mr. William H. Wing, V. M. Moore, New-York; Joseph Sartori, Mrs. Sartori, Paris, France; John B. Baker, New-York; Frank Moinee, Matamoras, Mexico; Edgar Reed, New-York; Joseph Vogel, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Mollet, New-York; Chatien Plansen, Washington, D. C.; S. A. Samanos, Mrs. E. A. Samanos, New-York; H. Compagnon, Paris, France; J. N. Low, E. P. Haslam, New-York; Arthur C. Waugh, New-Orleans, La.; E. Navas, Mrs. Navas, New-York; F. Mullor, Boston; John Middleton, A. Gardner, Charles F. Wood, New-York; Nicholas Ruhart, Philadelphia, Penn.; P. L. Ronalds, New-York; Robert Paul, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Clemence Surleau, four children and maid servant, New-York; Henry Iowner, Chicago, Ill.; F. Bianchi, E. Alpiger, New-York; Charles F. Thomas, Brooklyn; H. Matsusta, A. Notiebohne, New-York; Gerard Dombernard, Mrs. Boubernard, Paris, France; S. Rothschild, Anton Aub, New-York; Charles Arthur, Boston; Mass; W. S. Kernochan, E. Lazard, Auguste Saltzmann, New-York; Auguste Zinesty, Brussels, Begium; Alfred Perrissin, Isaac E. Drayfus, Celestin Astoin, New-York; T. Smith, Jersey City; Mrs. C. R. Thompson, New-Haven, Conn.; T. Chaple, Mrs. Chaple, Mrs P. Vernert, New-York; T. Homer, Alfred Deschimann, William Heidelberger, J. O. Willis, New-York; T. M. Clarkson, Boston, Mass; Mrs. S. Constade, Mrs. T. Aubert, Clement Budling, New-York; Robert T. Sones, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. T. Jaquin, E. Amenquals, New-York.

Oct. 19.—*In steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool*—Miss H. H. Bedlow, Miss A. P. Bedlow, Miss Ellen Hill, of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Randle, Miss L. Wright, Miss A. C. Kimball, Miss Emma Buttrick, Miss S. Wilson, Miss Hersey, Miss Boyd, Miss Small, H. Bedlow, wife and 2 daughters, H. R. Sill, Capt. Henry Clinton and Mr. Henson, British Army; Jason Hill, Morris Lavoy, Philadelphia; Rev. William M. Leslie and wife, H. G. Hanlen and wife, George D. Brown and wife, London; Capt. Lockwood, of Hamilton; Capt. Cosgrove, James Nicholby, wife and Charles Nicholoy, Pittston; Charles Seburier, Herman Seigel and son, New-York; Wm. T. Kenion, England; S. Vanni, Louis Vandyke, Charleston; Capt. Sykes, L. M. Johnson, Boston; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Wm. K. Stewart, Miss Dillon, Mrs. Sheyers, New-York; Mr. Desbron, John P. Scanlon, Wm. Henderson and wife, Rev. W. B. Edwards, J. Harold, James Black.

In steamship Alabama for Charleston—Mrs. Muldrow, Mrs. C. F. Wright, Mrs. Oelrichs and child, Miss E. Legin, Miss S. Horman, Miss Dwight, Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Mrs. George L. Choisey and daughter, C. Chrisymann, Mrs. McMill and child, Stephen Merriday, Miss L. S. Chafu, J. H. Hillen, C. H. Hillen, A. Liefurthal, G. W. Southworth, Israel Blake, E. Hooper, George Wilson, Mrs. George Wilson, infant and two servants, Miss Kate Bullen, Miss Amanda Bullen, Jas. H. Devoe, Mrs. Newbould, Miss Newbould, Mrs. Windle, Miss Amelia E. Werson and servant, J. S. Sprague, Edward Butcher, Miss A. M. Johnson, P. Wetterborn, Robert Boggs, H. Brown and child, Phillip Loby, Capt. Leonard Bullis, Wm. Stuart and son, A. Cohen, J. Stevens, Albert Nichols, Miss Daly, Annie Wilkins, and others in second cabin and steerage.

Oct. 19—*In steamship Europa, for Liverpool and Glasgow*—John S. Fisk, Watertown; Thos. Reid, Glasgow; Jas. Hayes, Philadelphia; Alex. Bewman, Boston; Clement Dowling, C. Morgan, London; Peter Gilman, New-York; Mrs. Wilmot, Miss McCarthy, Mrs. Rebecca Stuart, Miss Margaret Watt, Geo. Silver, Mrs. Silver, New-York; W. Houston, Mrs. Hounton, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fraser, Brooklyn; Miss Bessie Cunningham, Frederick and Mrs. Lewis, George Lewis, Philadelphia; Robert Hill, Mrs. Hill, and Jane, Maggie and infant, Ed. Orgier, J. F. Godrey, James Darmoir, Mrs. A. Williamson, Henry Seula, Philadelphia.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. W. Gordon, child and servant, Mrs. Mulford, F. Dewitt and lady, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Faucet, J. M. Taylor, wife and child, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ochom, Mrs. Spivy and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Austin, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Ellis, child and nurse, Mrs. J. Kenney, W. H. Snow, J. H. Mulford, Mrs. Watson, 3 children and nurse, Miss Tillie Lyles, D. G. Lang, wife and 3 children, Miss Whittaker, Miss Clara Morgan, J. H. Brundage and wife, F. W. Smith and son, W. T. Montgomery, E. M. Connolly, Charles W. Willmot, Edward Eggbert.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Mrs. M. C. Hull and 3 children, Burtis Hull, L. Congar, A. Mapes, J. Lydman, W. R. Gilman, C. R. Gilman, E. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Jas. Powell, Mrs. J. S. Morton, Mrs. J. S. Comper, W. O. Price, Thos. Kellar, J. S. Gardiner, A. P. Lowe, Samuel W. Chambers, L. P. Lake and lady, L. Townsend, J. Thompson, L. S. West, R. T. Allen, A. S. Graves, L. S. Trow, P. Strauss, S. L. Harris and lady, R. Lambert, L. C. Amar, J. P. Lezell.

Passengers Arrived.

Oct. 19—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Rafael Faughman and family, Gardiner Tyler, D. Panse, Maria Kaufmann, Ignacio de Saverio, and 596 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 16 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon rises.. 11 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 12 | Gov. Island. 2 01 | Hell Gate... 3 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Limeburner, Charleston, A. Leary; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C. James Hand; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, James Hand; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Montgomery, Lyons, Savannah, R. Lowden; C. W. Lord, Ward, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; E. C. Knight, Denty, Alexandria, Brown & Davis.

Ships Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Sadler, Antwerp, Logan & Preston; Missouri, Edwards, London, W. Nelson, Jr.; Calhoun, Crary, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Wilhelm, (Pruss.,) Weber, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Rebecca Caruana, Savage, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; H. L. Routh, Martin, Glasgow, T. Dunham; Harsburg, (Brem.,) Wichler, Charleston, Oelrichs & Co.; Glenclun, (Br.,) Baldwin, Glasgow.

Brigs Camilla, (Br.,) Tucker, Gibraltar for orders, D. McColl; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Steele, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Jas. H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Katie, (Dan.,) Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.

Schooners A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Tryphemia, (Br.,) Gardner, Nassau, R. E. Hutchinson; Clara Bell, Amsbury, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; D. A. Berry, Mapes, Richmond, Va., C. H. Pierson.

Sloop Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Antwerp Oct. 4, with mdse. and 605 passengers to John G. Dale. 17th, 1:30 P. M., lat. 45 34, lon. 52 03, met a bark-rigged steamer, bound E. 18th, 12:55 A. M., exchanged signals with a Cunard steamship, bound E.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 18th inst., lat. 37 35, lon. —, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, bound south.

Bark J. W. Holbrook, Leavett, Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast to master.

Brig Susan E. Voorhis, Fulford, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber, &c., to A. Abbott. All hands, except the Captain, are sick.

Brig Nautilus, (Lubec,) Davids, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Brig Aquila, (of Liverpool,) Evans, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre.

Schr. L. J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Mahaska, Fickett, Jacksonville 17 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Edward Slade, Cook, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to Henry C. Hardy.

Schr. Grace Webster, Randal, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to C. L. Hatch.

Schr. May Belle, (Br.,) Carter, Joggins, N. S., 8 ds., with grindstones to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Fred. Smith, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Brown, Port Royal 5 ds., with ordnance stores to Floyd & Newins.

Schr. Annie Seymour, Newbold, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to Jones & Lough. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Savage, Virginia.

Schr. Clara Bell, Amsbury, Rondout, for Boston

WIND—At sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Steamships Europa, Melita, Pereire, City of Baltimore, Valley City, Albemarle, C. W. Lord, San Salvador, Montgomery, Champion, Gen. Grant, E. Knight, Alabama, Nightingale. (18th.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 17, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Caroline, Calais for New-York, and sailed; Frolic, Claghorn, passing by, bound E.

P. M.—Arr. and sailed, B. V. Edwards, Allen, Georgetown, D. C.; arr. Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Harwich; reports when off Cape Cod took a squall, in which she lost her centre-board; she will proceed to New-Bedford for a new one.

Sailed—All vessels before reported except schr. Mail and U. S. revenue-cutter Active.

18th, A. M.—Arr. Jacob Kewzie, Weeks, Richmond, Va., for Boston; Ellen Perkins, Perkins, Bangor for New-York; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Portland for Philadelphia; J. W. Everman, Houghton, Salem, do.; Emma L. Porter, Banks, Provincetown, do.; Elizabeth Davidson, Kelley, Dorchester for New-York.

Sailed—U. S. revenue-cutter Active. Wind S. W.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 19.—Arr. schr. B. N. Harkins, from New-York.

Sld, steamers Manhattan, for New-York; Alliance, Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—Arr. ships Southampton and F. G. Palmer, from New-York.

Sld, brig Glendale, for Providence, R. I.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 19.—Sld. steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

Arr. schr. J. S. Clark, from Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 19.—Sld. steamship Francis, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The brig S. E. Voorhis, Capt. Tulford, from Georgetown, S. C., with a cargo of yellow pine, arrived in the Lower Quarantine to-day, with all hands sick of swamp fever. Two of the crew have since died, and two others are very low, and not expected to recover. Although this fever is not contagious, yet the Deputy Health Officer, Dr. Bissell has detained the vessel for observation.

Spoken, &c.

Tymoor—ship, from Liverpool for Baltimore, 35 ds. out, Oct. 17, lat. 36 30, lon. 69 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we wish it understood that any use of our name (in soliciting advertisements or otherwise) by parties signing themselves Temple, Richardson & Co., is entirely unauthorized. We have never given them an order, and have never corresponded with them.
JAY COOK & CO.

AT NO. 300 34TH-ST., COR. 8TH-AV., storage for furniture, baggage, pianos, mirrors, wines, &c., by the load or room. All goods taken up on elevators.
H. G. HAEGER.

NOTICE.—JOHN B. LEWIS IS NO LONGER IN our employment, or authorized to transact any business for us.
C. F. WORTHINGTON & CO.,
No. 110 South-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Brannsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

PANIC! PANIC! PANIC!
H. C. FARRELL. CARPETS. CARPETS.
Wishing to be the first in the field to give his customers the benefit of the anticipated reduction, he subjoins the following price list of carpets. Please compare them with down-town houses: English body Brussels, five frames, $2 25; tapestry Brussels, $1 50 to $1 75 for XX; super all wool ingrains, 8c.; power loom, $1 to $1 25; oil-cloths at equally low prices. He has ten of his employes marking over $500,000 worth of furniture down to panic prices.
New stores, Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., connecting through or around the corner, with Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st.
All goods strictly warranted as represented.
10,000 pairs of blankets at fabulously low prices, cheaper than when gold was at par.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS.
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

EVERYBODY

Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

WOOD TURNERY

Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular. Handles of every variety, skate woods, Logotsope, mouse traps, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Ct.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven *via* Canal R. R.

SOUTHERN AID ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.

GRAND AWARD OF PREMIUMS.
THE LADIES' SOCIETY
in aid of the
SUFFERING AND DESTITUTE OF THE SOUTH,
urged by the pressing necessity for procuring additional funds to those which have already been forwarded by them, propose to issue
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS
AT TWO DOLLARS EACH,
the Management of the Society guaranteeing that, at the least, premiums to the amount of
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
shall be distributed among the subscribers, leaving the Executive Committee of the Society a large amount to be devoted to the
IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF THE SOUTH.

AMONG THE PRINCIPAL PREMIUMS OFFERED are a splendid mansion on 5th-av., value $60,000; $20,000 in greenbacks, splendid jewelry, 100 noble paintings, valued at $45,000, &c., &c.
The action of the Society has been in every respect thoroughly indorsed by the Military Commanders of the Southern Districts and a large proportion of the Governors of the States, as may be seen by reference to the larger advertisements.
MRS. HARLON MATHER, Secretary.
H. Hartman, Treas. F. H. Norton, Actuary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 597, Oct. 19, 1867.
48, 57, 58, 13, 24, 78, 6, 37, 43, 46, 16, 18, 15.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 598, Oct. 19, 1867.
28, 20, 60, 73, 23, 18, 4, 26, 64, 77, 6, 55, 11.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class, No. 521, Oct. 19, 1867.
5, 2, 71, 44, 46, 21, 8, 1, 40, 70, 34, 64, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 522, Oct. 19, 1867.
43, 34, 7, 13, 19, 2, 35, 71, 52, 39, 26, 21, 58.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 183 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. Information furnished and circulars sent by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 5 and 7, basement.